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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1870. NO. 2

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MESSRS. O. P MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md. Dear Sirs—I reply to yours of the 16th instant, inquiring the result of your Fertilizer on cotton, we state that we applied 200 lbs. to the acre. It did well—we think it about doubled the yield. The staple is very good. The land is only ordinary, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

MESSRS. STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your enquiry in regard to the action of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 150 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantages to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several root crops with a very satisfactory result.

Respectfully, J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

jan 21 50-2mch

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

IMPORTANT SALE OF COTTON LANDS IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, the subscriber will on the 7th day of March, 1870, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Kenansville, the following valuable tracts of Cotton Lands belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hill, deceased, to wit: The Arcola Place near Faison's Depot, on the east side of the W. & W. R. R., containing about 770 acres of very superior Lands, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. The Bear Swamp Plantation contains 7 4 acres of valuable Lands. This tract will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Hill, widow of Dr. Thomas Hill. Also two other tracts, the one known as the tract purchased from Zilpha and James Jernagan. The other known as deceased's Holly Swamp place. Said tracts of Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved sureties, payable in eight months after date for nine-tenths of the purchase money and pay one-tenth cash.

Title withheld until the whole is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Receiver.
jan 21 50-tsch

PURSUANT

TO AUTHORITY vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Spaight Hill, I shall, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of LAND near Faison's Depot, known as the Rhodes place, containing 340 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands well adapted to the growth of Cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain. Terms of sale one tenth cash, and the balance to be secured by note with approved sureties, payable eight months after date.

Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.
jan 21 50-tsch

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

OF THE

"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet &c., giving full information sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER,
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Office 66 Courtlandt Street, New York.
For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, at $30 per ton.
dec 24 46-w3mch

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 97-1ych

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870.

Protest against the passage of the bill calling in the special tax bonds, which passed the Senate on last Friday, signed by Messrs. Sweet, Forkner, Moore of Yancey, Moore of Carteret, Colgrove, Hayes, Smith and Blythe was entered upon the Journal.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on Education, reported favorably on the resolution proposing to raise a committee to investigate and report in reference to the interpolation of an act to establish a system of public instruction.

Mr. Love moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolution on its passage, which motion prevailed.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Colgrove, Hyman, col., Martindale, Moore of Yancey and Smith—5.

The resolution was then passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill to protect the interest of the State as a stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Hawkins: A Bill to amend the charter of the Louisburg branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Hayes: Bill concerning Insurance Companies doing business in this State. Referred.

By Mr. Martindale: Bill to authorize the Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds. Referred.

By Mr. Love: Bill amendatory of and supplemental to an act relating to the salaries of State officers. [This bill fixes the salary of the Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor at $1,500 each, and the Superintendent of Public Works at $1,250. (These officers are now paid $2,400 each per year.) Also reduces the number of messengers and clerks, now six in number in the Executive office, to two, (they are now receiving $4,500) with the pay of $1,500. Takes two clerks from the Secretary of State, three from the Auditor, and one each from the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Superintendent of Public Works, and leaves the clerical force as it was in June, 1868. Fixes the pay of county surveyors, commissioners and registers at not exceeding $3 per day, to be fixed by the commissioners, and that of the clerk of the board of trustees not to exceed $2 per day, to be fixed by the trustees. Referred.

By Mr. Love, the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be, and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate, without delay, by what authority he occupied the Executive Mansion, when he began to occupy it, what rents, if any, he pays for the same, and to whom are such rents paid, which was adopted.

By Mr. Love, the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish the Senate with such information concerning the operations of the detective force, authorized to be employed by chapter 52, laws of 1868-'69, as he may deem compatible with the Public good.

Resolved further, That he furnish the Senate with the whole number of detectives employed up to this time, the entire sum paid such detectives, including sums now due, the number now employed, and the hightest monthly pay of any said detectives, which was adopted.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The following bills were transmitted from the House, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Tarboro' Gas Light Company.

Bill to incorporate the Lumber River Navigation Company.

Bill to prescribe the time for Sheriffs to settle with County Treasurers.

Bill to incorporate Foy's Mathematical and Classical High School in the county of Wilson.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Association.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill to amend an act creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company was rejected, and, on his motion, the bill was laid on the table.

Bill to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870.

Eagles, colored, arose to a question of privilege in regard to an attack upon him in the Wilmington Post. He denounced Chas. Grady, editor of that paper, as a scape gallows, who had ravished a colored woman and had boasted of the vile act afterwards. He was a Republican, but he detested those low and degraded carpet-baggers who had neither decency nor self respect, who make it their business to follow their low-born and vile instincts, by making war upon everything and everybody that was respectable and decent, &c.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules and take up Mr. Welch's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the members of the General Assembly, that their term of office expires on the first Thursday in August, 1870.

This created some debate, and before a vote was reached, the special order was announced to wit: Bill to repeal certain sections of the public laws of 1868-'69.—(This bill repeals all the sections that levies a special tax to pay interest on special tax bonds.)

Mr. Jarvis took the floor in support of his bill. There was no constitutional objection to the passage of this bill, calling attention to sec. 1, art. 8. When these acts were passed, the Legislature was the contracting party on the one side and the companies on the other, and when the companies accepted these amendments to their charters, they took this section as a part of the contract, and more than that, the purchasers of these bonds bought them with the provisions of this section staring them in the face. Now if there was no constitutional objections to the passage of the bill then, the question was whether it was prudent to pass it.

Mr. Jarvis went on showing the burdened and distressed condition of the people and the cruel hardships which this special tax system had worked upon them, and the reckless and unconstitutional manner in which this vast amount of debt had been contracted. He argued at length, showing that in view of the undeniable fact that the people could not pay interest on both new and old bonds, that by every principle of honor and equality, the holders of the old bonds should be paid, the State having received from them the par value of the bonds, and was now receiving benefits accruing from the expenditure of that money.

Mr. J. continued for some time longer urging various legal and constitutional arguments in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Ames moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by exempting section 10, chapter 36, which levies a special tax of one cent on the $100 worth, to pay the interest on bonds issued for the construction of a Turnpike Road from Marion, McDowell, to Asheville, Buncombe county. Mr. Jarvis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Vestal moved to amend by excepting section 4, chapter 32 from the provision of the bill. (This section levies a special tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. to pay interest on bonds issued on the North Western North Carolina Railroad.)

Messrs. Vest, Ingram and Justice opposed the whole bill.

Mr. French spoke in opposition and concluded by moving to postpone for one week.

During the debate Mr. Sinclair took the occasion to rise to a question of privilege in regard to various attacks made on his character by Josiah Turner, Jr., in the Daily Sentinel; during his remarks he gave an account of his ecclesiastical troubles, and touched somewhat upon the question of State rights.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Public Treasurer in regard to the financial condition of the State. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The debate upon Mr. Jarvis' bill was resumed.

Mr. Pou hoped that the motion to postpone would be voted down and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, opposed the bill and wanted to know what was to become of investigation if this bill was passed, rendering valueless the very bonds whose malappropriation this House had for weeks been called on by the friends of this bill to investigate.

Mr. M. continued to some length in his opposition to the measure.

After some further debate, the motion to postpone for one week was put to a vote and prevailed.

Mr. Durham moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill (Senate) abolishing the office of State Printer.

Opposition being made, Mr. Durham called the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, the House adopted the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Proctor moved to adjourn. Lost.

Harris, of Wake, col., took the floor in opposition to the bill, and moved its consideration be postponed until the Committee appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the printing should report to the House.

Mr. Pou opposed the motion to postpone and hoped the bill would be passed at once.

Mr. Ames moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. French favored the motion to postpone and was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Sinclair also opposed the bill.

Crawford, col., moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

A vote being taken the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 18, nays 46.

Pending further debate, the House on motion of Mr. Proctor, adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Love: Resolution requesting the Auditor to furnish the Senate without delay, a detail report as to the manner the three thousand and eighty dollars and seventy-three cents was paid out for labor on the capitol square up to the end of the last fiscal year, and also a similar statement up to date adopted.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The following bills were transmitted from the House, and were referred to appropriate Committees, viz:

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax, not to exceed $8,000.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad Company was placed on the Calendar.

Resolution in favor of John Crisp, of Macon county.

Bill to prohibit bathing in Lumber River within certain limits.

Resolution relative to tariff on rice and pea nuts was amended by striking out rice, passed its second reading.

Resolution (of Mr. Lassiter) proposing to reduce the *per diem* of members to $5.

Mr. Beasley moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was voted down.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Beasley, Burns, Cook, Davis, Forkner, Harrington, Hyman, col., and Smith—8.

Messrs. Davis and Smith changed their votes to the negative before the vote was announced.

Mr. Welker moved to amend the resolution so that it may apply only to the county of Granville. Subsequently withdrew the amendment.

J. A. Hyman, col., moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Love called for the yeas and nays which was refused, and the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Forkner, in explanation of his vote to lay the resolution on the table, said he voted to table it because it was introduced for Buncombe and nothing else, besides a resolution would not repeal an act which was adopted at the beginning of the session fixing the per diem at $7.

On motion the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1870.

Mr. French, for Committee on Finance, reported (majority) unfavorably upon the bill (Senate) in aid of investigation ordered by the Senate into the affairs of certain Railroad bonds, by a resolution ratified the 24th of January, 1870. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, arose to a question of privilege in regard to his attack upon Josiah Turner, Jr., and the offensive article which appeared in the Sentinel, which caused it, &c.

[Mr. M. furnished a copy of his remarks to the Reporter, which he submitted to the Editor, who declined its publication on account of its scurrility, and thought the impudence of the request was equalled only by the audacity of his (Moore's) speech against the resolution telegraphing for Littlefield and Swepson.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill (Senate) to abolish the office of State Printer.

The question recurred upon the motion of Harris, of Wake, col., to postpone until the committee appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the public printing should made a report to the House.

Mr. French moved to amend by making it the special order for Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Harris, of Wake, col., accepted Mr. French's amendment.

Mr. Downing favored the postponement.

Messrs Pou and Ingram opposed it.

Mr. Painter had the following statement read from the Clerk's desk.

1869.		
April, to warrant as per bill	.....	$ 1,264 48
May, "	"	1,940 66
June, "	"	366 08
July, "	"	2,845 82
August, "	"	2,482 96
Sept'b'r, "	"	1,323 83
October, "	"	4,912 35
Novemb'r, "	"	3,142 62
1870.		
January, "	"	5,161 04
February, "	"	398 21
		$23,833 05
1869.		
December, "	"	2,527 77
" "	"	891 09
		$27,251 91

Mr. Painter said there was several thousand dollars yet to come, and ere this month was out the amount would probably be swelled to some $40,000. He hoped the House would consider this enormous amount entailed upon the tax paying people of the State, and that members would take steps to cease this evil by the immediate passage of this bill.

The question recurred upon Harris' motion to postpone as amended by Mr. French. A vote being taken, the motion to postpone until Friday was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to consolidate the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co. and the North Carolina R. R. Co.

Mr. Hodnett moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Gatling spoke in favor of the motion and argued at length in opposition to the bill. Held that the Legislature had no right in law to tamper with the vested rights of the private share holders, &c.

Mr. Seymour advocated the measure and was opposed to Mr. Hodnett's motion.

Mr. S. concluded by moving to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to table was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 46.

Mr. Sinclair moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

J. Leary, col., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of yeas 47, nays 44.

Mr. Seymour took the floor and made a long argument in favor of the bill. Pending any definite action the House, on motion of Mr. French, adjourned.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to incorporate a Railroad Iron Foundry and Manufacturing Company.—Passed.

Bill to establish a bridge across French Broad River in Madison county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Assurance Association, after some debate was recommitted to the Committee on corporations.

CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second reading, viz:

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Wayne to collect arrears of taxes.

Bill relative to taking fish from the waters of the North Eastern Branch of the Cape Fear River.

Bill relative to drawing seines in the waters of Tar River.

Bill to incorporate the town of Robesonville, in the county of Martin.

Bill to empower the Commissioners of the county of Cumberland to levy a special tax.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Blythe: Bill to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to sell public lots in the city of Raleigh belonging to the State. Referred.

By Mr. Burns: Bill concerning the Rail roads of North Carolina, Referred.

[This bill alludes to those roads in which the State is interested, and prohibits the officers or directors of said roads from selling or leasing any portion of their road to another.

By Mr. Barnes: Bill to punish cotton thieves. Referred.

By A. H. Galloway, col.: Resolution proposing to pay out of the per diem of members $100 to each of the reporters of the two daily papers of this city. Referred.

Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, thought it was not worthy of a reference. He thought it was wrong for the Senate to entertain such a foolish proposition; it was simply contemptible and insulting.

CALENDAR.

Bill to appropriate certain lands to the Board of Education was postponed indefinitely, on motion of Mr. Barnes, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones of Mecklenburg, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore of Yancey, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Smith, Whiteside and Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Blythe, Cherry, Cook, Eppes, col., Flythe, Forkner, Galloway, col., Graham, Hayes, Lassiter, Moore of Carteret, Respass, Welker and White.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870.

PETITIONS.

Isham Sweet, col., presented a petition from certain citizens of Wilmington. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Ragland: A resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a Committee of five to draft a bill for the relief of the people. Referred.

By Mr. Moore of Alamance: A bill to exempt practicing physicians from working on public roads and serving in militia. Lies over.

Mr. Downing wished to know why the Committee of the Whole did not prosecute their investigations. Dr. Sloan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, was in the city.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Seymour resumed the floor in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Hodnett's motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Gatling took the floor in reply to arguments advanced by Mr. Seymour and spoke to some length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Welch next spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Downing followed in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Bowman also opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hodnett argued against the bill and called the previous question upon his motion to indefinitely postpone.

The call being sustained, the yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Ashworth, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Clayton, Davidson, Downing, Ellis, Ferebee, Forkner, Gatling, Gibson, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hawkins, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Horney, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Morris, Nicholson, Pou, Proctor, Renfrow, Robbins, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sykes, Vestal, Veet and Whitley—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Banner, Barnett, Crawford, Davis, Dixon, Durham, Eagles, Farrow, Franklin, Hayes, Hicks, High, Ingram, Justice, of Rutherford, Laflin, Malone, Mayo, McCanless, McMillan, Painter, Pearson, Peck, Proffitt, Ragland, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Thompson, Welch, White, Williams, of Harnett and Wilson—41.

Mr. Downing moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Seymour upon that motion took the floor and after making some remarks in favor of a reconsideration of the vote, moved to adjourn.

Upon the motion of adjournment, the yeas and nays being called the House rejected it by a vote of yeas 30, nays 43.

After a discussion of innumerable points of order, Mr. Seymour occupied the floor in explanation of a substitute which the friends of consolidation proposed to offer for the original bill, if the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was indefinitely postponed prevailed. (The substitute proposes to consolidate that portion of the N. C. R. R. between Raleigh and Goldsboro' with the A. & N. C. R. R.)

After a running debate during which much confusion ensued, the House adjourned.

Queer Legacies—The Will of an Eccentric Sportsman.

A well-known character in Parisian circles and founder of the French Jockey Club, Count de Chateau-Villard, died a few months ago, leaving behind him a considerable fortune, the disposition of a portion of which, by reason of its eccentricity, is just now under consideration by the Paris tribunals, at the instance of the Count's two grown up children, the offspring of his first marriage. It seems that during his life time the celebrated French spertsman was in the habit of burying his old hounds in a particular enclosure on his estate, and that he had erected over them a monumental column inscribed: "To my true friends."

The Count, however, desired to carry his affection for those members of the brute creation a step further, and to be buried beside them, and gave this direction in his will, leaving, moreover, a sum of sixty thousand francs for the erection of a handsome mausoleum, within which were to be disposed the statues, busts and other works of art at his chateau of Villard, together with all the portraits of his female friends. A further sum, sufficient to produce two thousand francs a year, was to be set aside for the salary of a keeper of the proposed mausoleum. The widow of the Count desires that the provision of the will may be strictly fulfilled, and has instructed counsel to support her views before the tribunal that will judge the case.

High Prices—$3,500 for a "Hand."

We have it on first rate evidence that the paltry sum of twenty-five hundred dollars has been offered to a member of the Legislature for his vote.

Dr. Hawkins gave the Governor's State Printer, the Standard man, $100,000 for lobbying through the Legislature a bill to appropriate, (contrary to the Constitution, by the way,) $2,000,000 for the Chatham Railroad.

We have told the "hands" frequently before and we repeat it, (not that they are likely to forget the fact, however,) that there is money to be made out of the sale of the North Carolina Railroad. If they are true to themselves, (and they have exhibited no neglect in this respect heretofore,) and anything like a proportion is observed, they ought to have at least $500,000 as a bait to sell the North Carolina Railroad, and we tell them they can get it if they hold off strong.

We hear of one "hand" who has sent off two horses, a present from a member of the "Ring." When Barnett's bill for the sale of the Road comes up, let each "hand" cry out, "a horse! a horse! my vote for a horse!" But let them not stop at that, for each one can get not only a horse, but a carriage and harness thrown in, so that each one can drive home in his own vehicle, a striking cavalcade! We shall watch to see what a figure the "kildee" and Cuffee will cut, as they strike out for the hills on the backside of Tar River.

We have heard that the failure of the bill to sell the road, which was acted on all last session, was attributable to the fact that the Governor's State Printer, Littlefield, was absent from the city. Some think now, that if he can be kept away the road is safe, and will not be sold. But 'the Court doubts." Littlefield has his friends in the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments. Even the Governor's silence in regard to Littlefield and "his tricks and his manners," is construed by many in defence of him. The vote of the Senate refusing to ask him to dismiss Littlefield as State Printer, is construed into a defence of him. The speeches of Moore, of Chowan, and the God-forsaken ex-parson, of Robeson, against telegraphing to Littlefield to come to Raleigh, is reasonably construed into a defense of him. The refusal of Cuffee Mayo to introduce resolutions to expel Laffin for his complicity with Littlefield in the $3,000 "James Smith" bond bribery case, is justly construed into a defence of him.

The presence of a Justice of the Supreme Court in New York, at the grand gathering last Fall of Railroad Presidents, Littlefield included, and the careful concealment of certain facts that were then and there brought to light, creates a suspicion of a disposition to defend him. The adjourning of the Court by Greasy Sam, when there was a presentment made of Littlefield for bribery, before a bill could be drawn, looks very much like defending him.

No; Littlefield's absence from this State is no security against the sale of the North Carolina Railroad, while he has so many friends in high places, many of whom *may*, perhaps, be interested beyond the mere claims of friendship, in the success of his schemes.

We suggest to the honest "hands" of the Legislature that it is due to their character as Legislators to inquire and find out who it was that was offered $2,500 for his vote, and who it was that offered it.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Historical Facts.

History in many cases will have to be re-written. For example, there never was a Pope called Violincello.

The Duke of Wellington always took a box of sugar plums with him to battle to encourage the troops. His celebrated expression was "Up Guards, and eat 'em."

The well-known magnificent Czar of Russia was always fond in winter time of sitting with his feet in the fender. Hence his laughter-loving people called him Peter the Grate. If he caught anybody saying this he at once sent him to Siberia.

The above will raise the question, where is Siberia? The best maps will well repay the trouble of a search.

The scheme of tunnelling under the Atlantic is not new. The idea (if we are correctly informed) occurred to a gentleman some time ago, but he never mentioned it, and the secret died with him.

Diogenes was a persevering man. He was present at the siege of Syracuse in his tub. "If I were not myself," observed Alexander, with more wit than truth, "I would be somebody else."

William, the first of England, was called Conqueror. This fact has never been disputed. He invented pepper. This fact has.

Historically and correctly speaking, the Christian Era, A. D. 56, was not published weekly, nor did it contain any theatrical or sporting intelligence. It has much improved since then.

Dyeing was discovered by the Syrians, and they dye'd in great numbers. The use of the word "Dye" for joking purposes was unknown to the ancients.

Ovid wrote the Metamorphoses and changed his shirt three times a day. Virgil tried to follow his example, but perished in the attempt.

The Romans were so fond of tea that when they died their friends erected urns to their memory. This was the origin of tea gardens.

"The Antonines" was a game like skittles.

The Havana Massacre—Sketches of the Victims.

The four young men who were shot at and injured in the streets of Havana on Monday had been sent there by the firm of Lanman & Kemp, of New York, for the purpose of opening a branch house in that place. They have all been in the employ of the firm for some years, says the New York Commercial, and have always had the greatest confidence reposed in them. The unfortunate victims of this Spanish outrage are all married, with the exception of Foster, who is a young man, and a nephew of Mr. Kemp. Their families reside in New York. Mr. Isaac Granwall, who was killed, was a German, leaves a wife and seven small children. Mr. Kemp has so far done all in his power to learn the particulars of the affair, and to attend to the sufferings of his agents, but up to the present time nothing more definite than already related has been ascertained. The Spanish authorities are after the murderer, and his capture is expected.

The police commissioners of New York are investigating the Prince Arthur assassination canard, with a view of punishing the originator of it if in the police force. Two sensation reporters, however, are thought to be the guilty parties.

A man who gets to his office late in the morning is not a man of the period, for he is behind his time.

Adam Trout, for fifteen years proprietor of the Western Hotel, in Lancaster, Pa., and at one time a prominent politician, died on Monday.

Agricultural—How Three Bales of Cotton Were made on One Acre of Land.

Colonel B. G. Lockett communicates to Colonel Styles of the Albany News the *modus operandi* employed by him in producing the enormous yield of 27,206 pounds of seed cotton from six acres of land.

Below we give Colonel Lockett's letter in full with the accompanying certificates:

ALBANY, GA., Dec. 20, 1869.

COLONEL C. W. STYLES—*Dear Sir:*—I had prepared and planted six acres of land in cotton this year, the result of which (twenty-seven thousand two hundred and six pounds of seed cotton), was intended for the Georgia State Fair.

The premium having been awarded Jordan & Lockett for the greatest yield on two acres, I am receiving many letters asking information as to the mode of preparation and cultivation of land. I hope, therefore, you will have the kindness to publish the following statement for the benefit of all wishing to know.

The land was first broken with the Watt & Knight A. B. plow, the large mould board attached, breaking the land about six inches deep—this was done the latter part of January. The land remained in this condition until ready to be planted, which was done on the 24th of April. The rows were laid off five feet apart with an ordinary scooter plow, following in each furrow with a double wing shovel sixteen inches long and eleven inches wide, drawn by two mules. In this furrow was distributed about one hundred and fifty bushels of well rotted horse lot manure, and three hundred pounds of "John Merryman & Co's., ammoniated dissolved bones," per acre. This was then covered with the Watt & Knight A B. plow, small mould board attached, following in each furrow with a sub-soil plow breaking in all about fifteen inches deep. As soon as the preparation was completed the seed was planted, putting one bushel per acre, with the Dow Law planter.

As soon as the cotton was large enough, it was plowed with the sweep, cutting twenty-four inches wide, and one-half inch deep, and was at once chopped to a stand using No. 2, shovel, hoe, leaving one and two, and sometimes three stalks—the width of the hoe—and as near as we could, and ten thousand stalks per acre. The cotton was hoed twice and plowed seven times, using each time the twenty-four inch sweep and never cutting over one-half inch deep. It was cultivated with twenty-one furrows, but equally as good work could have been done with fifteen furrows by using a sweep a few inches wider.

I am also asked my opinion relative to the number of stalks that should be left on the acre to make the greatest yield. There is great diversity of opinion upon this subject. My experience has been that much depends upon the variety of cotton seed planted. Those planting that variety of cotton which grows largely with long limbs, will never make a large yield by leaving eight or ten thousand stalks on an acre, while the prolific or short limb cotton will do better with this number than less.

I have endeavored to answer intelligibly and concisely all the questions asked, and hope the statement may be of benefit to those asking the information.

Below I hand you the evidence of the yield, furnished the committee at the State Fair.

Most respectfully yours,

B. G. LOCKETT.

ALBANY, GA., Nov. 13, 1869.

We hereby certify that we weighed the cotton picked from the foregoing area of land (six and eighty-eight thousandths acres), and we found the total amount gathered to be twenty-seven thousand two hundred and six pounds seed cotton, one-third of which, say nine thousand and sixty-eight and two-thirds pounds, we weighed and had ginned and packed, showing a result of twenty-eight hundred and eighty-four pounds lint cotton, an average of furteen hundred and twenty and two-thirds pounds per acre.

JOHN W. ALLEN,
C. H. CAMPFIELD,
Y. G. RUST.

ALBANY, GA., Nov. 13, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have carefully surveyed the parcel of land pointed out to me by Capt. J. W. Allen, on that from which he has this year gathered 27,206 pounds seed cotton, and that I find the area of said parcel of land to be six and eighty-eight thousandths acres.

THOS. A. E. EVANS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

A Singular Suicide.

The other day, in the upper part of Powhatan county, Va., a man named Motley committed suicide under the following circumstances: He had the day before married a lady who had been divorced from her former husband, and while talking to her, he remarked that he loved her so much that he could kill

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

Removal of Disabilities.

When the subject comes up in the House, General Farnsworth, of Illinois, intends to move that the political disabilities of all citizens in those States whose Legislatures have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and whose disabilities were imposed by, or incurred under, the third section of the said fourteenth article of amendments, be approved.

Life Insurance and Drunkenness.

The case of Campbell vs. American Popular Life Insurance company was taken up in the Circuit court of the District of Columbia Friday. This is an action to recover the amount of a life policy in the American Popular company for $5,000 on the life of Nathaniel H. Campbell, who died of apoplexy.

The defence is that the death of the insured was of a disease created or aggravated by intemperance, and that the surgeon-in-chief of the company had decided so.

Swepson and Littlefield.

The Governor, in his proclamation calling for the presence of his two absent friends, under the authority of the act of the Legislature to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the construction of our Railroads, draws it very mildly. He fails to inform his absent friends of the penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the act. This is the more reprehensible, as it is hardly possible that his absent friends can become acquainted with these penalties, for we believe committees have been heretofore unable to ferret out their whereabouts, and we cannot suppose that the Governor can be apprised of their present locality, or, as the guardian of the State's honor and interests, he would voluntarily inform the Legislative investigating committees and the suffering officers and employes of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The act is too long for publication here. Suffice to say it requires all Presidents of Railroads in which the State has an interest to make a full statement of the Roads, affairs within twenty days after the notice is served, which is required to be done within five days after its ratification. Those residing out of the State to be notified by advertisement. Hence the notice to Swepson and Littlefield. The ninth section provides that "if the President or other officers of any Railroad Company in which the State is interested, within the provision of the first five sections of this act shall wilfully refuse or fail to comply with the said provisions thereof, every such President or other officers shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall suffer imprisonment in the State's prison for not less than five years."

We give Governor Holden's absent friends the advantage of our circulation to advise them of their danger. If it will cause the exiling of these two personages from the State we don't think North Carolina will lose much if we never hear of the seven millions of State bonds supposed to be in their possession.

Consolidation—Mr. Malone.

By reference to the House proceedings published this morning, it will be found that consolidation has assumed a new form under the paternity of Mr. Malone, the able and efficient member from Caldwell, and comes up on its passage to-morrow. This is the most unjust shape in which this question has yet been presented. Its consummation would do very great injury to us, without in the last benefiting others. If that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Goldsboro' is consolidated with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, it will only increase the length of an unprofitable road, already overburdened with debt, and will be cutting off our city entirely from the interior of the State.

We do not know what our people have done to provoke this attack upon their dearest interests from Mr. Malone. He ought not to judge us by those authorized to represent us in Raleigh. Our people who pay taxes; who subscribed for and still own more than one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, are the political friends of Mr. Malone and admire him for the ability and vigor with which he has combatted fraud and corruption in the Legislature, and the fearlessness with which he has battled for the best interests of the State. The time has been, and may soon return, when the good opinion of our people was desirable.

Mr. Malone, we believe, has not been a citizen of the State very many years and may not be familiar with the history of internal improvements in the past. If he will investigate the history of the North Carolina Railroad, from the introduction of the bill to grant a charter until the cars passed over the whole route from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, we are sure he would not feel justified in giving other sections special advantages over us, to our detriment, without any public good being accomplished. Hon. William S. Ashe, then in the Legislature from New Hanover, secured the passage of the bill chartering that road, and the citizens of Wilmington, living eighty miles from its eastern terminus, subscribed one-tenth of the entire amount paid by individuals. It was believed, and so intended, that its completion would develop our commerce and give our city a direct communication with the interior. It is true that the expectations of its friends have not been altogether realized in this regard, but we did not look from such a quarter for an attempt to deprive us altogether of the benefits of the road.

There is no doubt that it would be better for the North Carolina Railroad to dispense in some way of that portion of its line between Raleigh and Goldsboro' by lease or sale, but as it is to the interest of the State to get as much for it as possible it should be put up to the highest bidder and not force it upon a dead road. We are selfish enough to believe that North Carolina is equally interested in the prosperity of Wilmington and Newbern, and we are bold enough to protest against any legislation in the interest of one to the detriment of the other. North Carolina has built a railroad to the latter and aided very little the one connecting the other with the interior. What claims has Newbern, then, superior to those of Wilmington? We have never asked for a consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad or any part of it, with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and should oppose it upon principle. If the Stockholders desire to part with a portion of their road let it be done in a purely business way. This is justice and common sense.

Investigation in Earnest.

We regard the passage of the bill to give certain powers to the Senate Commission of Investigation by the House on Saturday with only two dissenting voices, French, of New Hanover, and Sweat, colored, of Cumberland, as the best evidence yet furnished by that body of real earnestness in its desires and efforts to ferret out the corruptions of the "Railroad Ring." We can say in passing, however, that French seems to be the special champion of the speculators and thieves who are ruining the credit of North Carolina. He has, in and out of season, with reason and without reason, offered every objection which unblushing audacity, restricted only by a feeble comprehension, has suggested to frustrate honest efforts looking to a speedy and full exposition of the frauds by which our credit has been destroyed and our unfinished railroads doomed to remain in their present condition. If he has given one vote for any feasible plan to expose those villains it has escaped our notice, or we would now give him the benefit of its re-publication.

The Senate Commission, composed of Ex-Governor Bragg, Hon. S. F. Phillips and Colonel W. L. Scott, is by far the most practical plan for bringing to light the rascalities of Littlefield & Co. It is a good Commission, for honest and able men compose it. Governor Bragg is a decided Democrat, Colonel Scott is a decided Republican, one of the eleventh hour converts, however, and Mr. Phillips has no positive political record since the war. He voted for General Grant and probably would be a Republican if the North Carolina branch of the party was not so corrupt as to drive honest men from its ranks. All of these gentlemen are men of ability, and will not let personal or political considerations interfere with a faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties. We look forward to their investigations and report with much interest as likely to disclose the crimes and the criminals which have ruined the State.

Littlefield's paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, with more chagrin than discretion, denounces the passage of the bill as a Democratic triumph (forgetting in its mortification and fear to use the customary quotation marks around the word Democratic) and solemnly calls the attention of the people thereto, and warns the Republicans that they are being betrayed. Indeed, it does not content itself with one leading article upon the subject, but makes two other editorial references to it, one containing a threat about a day of reckoning. It cavils about the expense of detecting crimes, but does not cry out against the criminals; it doubts the Republicanism of Mr. Phillips, but says nothing as to his ability and honesty; it demagogues about Democratic triumphs over a Republican Legislature, but says not a word about the triumphs of fraud and corruption at the expense of the welfare of the State. The *Standard* prefers to secure Littlefield in his ill-gotten wealth than to protect North Carolina against the further inroads of that bad man and his evil and guilty coadjuters.

We rejoice at the passage of the bill, whatever may be the political consequences attending it. We believe that this commission will act promptly, vigorously and impartially. Governor Bragg has the confidence of every man in North Carolina. We have no political partiality for Mr. Phillips and have contempt for the political conduct of Colonel Scott. We have long known both intimately and favorably. We were the student of one and the class-mate of the other. Our word for it, they will investigate and report upon the matter brought before them with due regard to its importance and influenced only by truth and duty.—Whether this Commission succeeds in the investigation or not we will be satisfied that no effort will have been spared to arrive at the truth. If it fails, then corruption will have done its work so well that honesty and intelligence cannot bring it to light, for it is just impossible to suppose that North Carolina credit has been brought to its present condition by fair dealing.

The bill, as finally passed, directs the Governor to furnish the Commission a room in the Capitol; authorizes the employment of a clerk at twenty dollars a week, and gives the Commission the powers belonging to a Superior Court in compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and other powers necessary for an efficient discharge of its duties. The Legislature has acted well in the passage of the bill.

Congress.

We find among the most recent proceedings of Congress the following bills introduced by members from this State:

UNIFORM RAILROAD GAUGE.

Mr. Dockery introduced a bill requiring a uniformity of railroad gauge in the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on [illegible] Canals, and [illegible]

DISABILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Dockery also introduced a bill for the removal of disabilities in North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FRANCIS E. SHOBER.

Mr. Deweese introduced a bill to relieve Francis E. Shober from the test-oath of 1862; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Deweese also introduced a bill to relieve W. J. Yates and other citizens of North Carolina from political disabilities; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lash introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities certain persons therein named, citizens of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lash also introduced a bill to relieve C. M. Perryman, a citizen of Davidson county, North Carolina, from political disabilities; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lash also introduced a bill to relieve Jasper Kindley, a citizen of Davidson county, North Carolina, from political disabilities; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lash also introduced a bill to relieve Joel F. Hill, of Stokes county, North Carolina, from political disabilities; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Fertilizers.

The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* "learns from a clerk in the Central Railroad office that up to this time no less than *eight million* pounds of guano have been received and delivered into the hands of dealers and consumers since the 15th of last November. Eight million pounds more have passed over the road to other railroads and gone into the country."

Commenting upon these facts, the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:—"These sixteen million of pounds make eight thousand tons, worth an average of about eight dollars per ton, or in the aggregate over a million and a quarter. This is a large trade, and shows to what extent planters in Southwest Georgia now rely upon commercial fertilizers in the production of cotton. Large as this showing is, it does not compare with the guano trade of this city. We have one concern here—the Dickson Fertilizing Company—which has sold and received orders for more than *five thousand tons*, and new orders to the extent of hundreds of tons are pouring in upon them daily. This is a home company, and we are rejoiced to chronicle its admirable success.

"We have other large dealers in guano here, some of whom have sold as much as three thousand tons. We believe we would be clearly within bounds in saying that Augusta dealers have sold at least *thirty thousand* tons this season, worth over *two and a half million* of dollars."

Have we not in these facts and figures some insight into the success of Georgia planters and the present pecuniary prosperity of the State? If experiment has demonstrated any truth it is that no investment which the farmer makes brings a better return than the purchase of good fertilizers, or the liberal use of those which nature has placed under his own soil. If our agriculturalists ever expect to rival their neighbors a more liberal and intelligent mode of cultivation must be employed.

In this city we have agencies of all the leading Northern and Southern manufactured fertilizers, and a good reliable home company, whose operations are carried on under the control of well-known citizens, and open to the inspection of visitors. Every variety of soil and production can be suited from these various kinds of guano. Those who think they save by refusing to purchase, are poor economists.

Then, too, throughout Eastern North Carolina there are rich beds of marl and phosphatic deposits, in many places susceptible of being dug out and used to advantage. Many farmers are content to force a scanty subsistence from poor or worn lands, while their very plow shares almost bring to the surface the rich deposits which lie just beneath the surface, by the liberal application of which their crops would be tripled.

The world moves agriculturally as well as morally, socially and politically, and if we do not avail ourselves of our natural advantages and refuse the use of artificial aids, we must inevitably lag in the race for prosperity. We must be up and doing.

The Comparative Value of Cotton and Wheat as Elements of Wealth.

The following table, made up from the returns of imports and exports for the month of November last, received by the Bureau of Statistics, makes some startling developments, and teaches a wholesome and valuable lesson, which the people of this city and of the whole country will do well to consider:

	Imports.	Exports.
New York	$19,233,190	$17,695,415
Boston and Charleston	3,952,675	998,715
Baltimore	1.528,268	1,459,110
Charleston	22,906	2,236,443
Mobile	61,092	2,803,209
Savannah	82,932	5,190,028
New Orleans	1,355,648	10,452,177

This table presents facts which should strike the attention of our merchants. We have frequently noticed the energy with which the naval store and lumber business was courted by our business men too much to the neglect of the cotton trade, and how our immediate section was retarded by so much attention being paid to these sources of wealth while our fertile acres remained untilled and some of the best cotton land in the State never had a seed of cotton planted in it.

Savannah, with less than forty thousand inhabitants, has an export trade more than five times as great as Boston, nearly four times as great as Baltimore, and *one-third as great as that of New York.*

Savannah owes this remarkable and astonishing growth of her export trade, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, to her admirably conducted and extensive railroad communications with the rich cotton fields of Middle, Western and Southwestern Georgia and Eastern Alabama. It is the South's great staple which gives life, activity, value and importance to the great cotton centres—Savannah and New Orleans. It is the fact that *a pound of cotton is worth more than ten pounds of wheat*, which puts Savannah and New Orleans so far in advance of Baltimore in the amount and value of their export trade.

The long lines of railroads leaving the shores of the great lakes as far East as Dunkirk and Buffalo on Lake Erie, and reaching as far West as Fond du Lac, the western extremity of Lake Superior, draining the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, and pouring into Baltimore the abundant crops of that fertile and extensive region, fails to make her export trade more than one-third in value of that of Savannah, whose railway connections reach scarcely beyond the limits of our own State. The immense tonnage of these cheap but heavy products of the great West contribute largely to the support of railways, and make their stocks valuable as an investment, but the money value of these products is trifling as compared to that of cotton. A *ton* of *cotton* transported to Savannah over the Central Railroad is worth in that market *five hundred dollars.* A *ton* of *wheat* transported by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its Western feeders is worth in the latter city forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

These facts should teach our own citizens a valuable lesson. We should bend every energy to concentrate the trade of those sections of this State and South Carolina, already open to us by our lines of railway in which cotton is the chief product, and we should do all we can to open up to this market the cotton growing counties of Union and Mecklenburg by means of the rapid extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Herein lies the real prosperity of Wilmington, and the sooner we bring ourselves to acknowledge this fact *and act upon it*, the better it will be for us. That line of railroad should be completed without delay. If the State is unable to do so, then let her bonds be surrendered and her proffered aid be withdrawn. The Company, with its completed lines, with a restored credit, and more than a million of dollars of unsold first mortgage bonds will be able to push its way through the gap between the Pee Dee and Charlotte. By some means the road can and must be finished. It will open to Wilmington a fine cotton country, the products of which now seek foreign markets.

We do think this table, showing the comparative value of the cotton and grain trade, should be the subject of much reflection upon the part of those who have more especially in charge the commercial interests of our city.

Our Army to be Further Reduced.

Still another bill has been proposed in the House military committee to reduce the army, which levels a blow at West Point. This provides that after June 30, 1870, one-fifth of the number of each graduating class—to be taken from the number standing highest in the class—shall be assigned to duty in the army, and that the remainder of the class shall be honorably discharged with three months' pay as a second lieutenant of cavalry. Discretionary power is given to the President in the act to suspend it.

The Honest Truth.

We find in the Savannah Republican a brief but pointed article in reference to the question, "How the South feels about the war," which we cordially approve, for it is the honest truth:

We are sorry to see such a respectable and well informed newspaper as the Journal of Commerce speaking of the "penitence of the South," and making a statement so wide asunder from the truth as that the Southern people have "prayed Congress for forgiveness." The Journal wholly misapprehends the moral status of our people in relation to this subject, and we regret to add, does us, unintentionally, no doubt, great injustice. We beg to enlighten it regarding Southern sentiment, and guard against similar errors in future.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase comprehends our condition, and correctly reflected it in a private interview with some friends some days ago. The South does not believe that she has sinned, and, consequently, for her there is no such thing as repentance. Repentance is a result of conscious guilt, a feeling of self-condemnation no man in the South—whose heart was in the late war—entertains. Our status toward the Federal Government is simply this: We went out of the Union because we believed we had a right to go—we fought for independence because we believed we had a right to be independent, and could be neither happy or safe in the Union—we did our best, fought like men in a cause which we held sacred; we were whipped and defeated in our plans, and, like brave and honorable men, acknowledge the defeat and submit in good faith to all its just and legal consequences. We are this, and nothing more, and whoever thinks differently of us makes a mistake. So far as concerns any wrong committed against the "best government the world ever saw," we are neither sorry nor penitent, and it is a great error to regard us as a nation of contrite sinners on our knees begging for mercy. Having failed in the war, we now only ask for peace and such measures as are likely to reinstate us in harmony with the North. We do it in good faith, and are ready to perform our full part in the restoration in fact and spirit. But we come not as inferiors or guilty supplicants, but as brave, high minded Americans, in all respects the equals of our conquerors, and with consciences void of offence. If the North receives us back as anything else it will be badly cheated.

This is the honest truth. We know there are miserable servile creatures and hypocrites in the South who would make any humiliation of themselves that "thrift may follow fawning," but such is not the temper of the great body of the Southern people. They are honest, hightoned, honorable, and alike devoid of servility and hypocracy. For them we speak, and they will respond amen to all we have written.

The Missing Crown Jewels of Spain.

A report comes from Mexico that the crown jewels of Spain, which have been missing for some time, are in pawn at the National Monte de Piadad, in the city of Mexico. These precious articles are not to be seen by ordinary visitors to that establishment; but the story is that they were shown to Mr. Seward and one or two members of his party. They include the jewels that were pawned by Isabella—not the Isabella of the period, but the other—to fit out Columbus on his voyage to discover America. A portion, if not all the jewels, that have been added to the Spanish crown since that time are with them, and the entire lot has been pledged as collateral for a loan to somebody. The amount of the loan and the name of the party who negotiated it are not given.

Bank Robbers.

It is somewhat surprising, but none the less pleasing, to read that a gang of bank robbers have been foiled in their attempt to plunder a moneyed institution, yet such is the actual fact. The private watchman of a Baltimore bank forced a number of bank robbers to retreat from the building which he was guarding, not only without securing any money, but with the loss of the implements of their nefarious trade. All persons having the care of banks should take courage; the penetrators of vaults and destroyers of safes are not invulnerable.—Philadelphia *Inq.*

Life is but a trust; so let us be careful in our dealings, that our account may be approved.

Various Matters.

In New York there is an association called the "American Institute Farmers' Club." The meetings of this body are devoted to the discussion of all matters interesting to the tiller of the soil. Sketches of their sayings appear weekly in the columns of the New York Tribune. As might well be supposed there are among its members conceited and shallow-pated fellows who utter a deal of nonsense, while there are many very sensible and skillful men to compensate for their visionary nonsense. There is, besides, a sufficiency of conceit in the association. The corporate body demeans itself very much as if all knowledge is monoplized by it, yet it atones for this vice by most freely sending out its lessons to the world. If it does claim all the knowledge it speaks it abroad without charge. Occasionally we find very interesting paragraphs in the report of its transactions, and we now copy the following from the Tribune's report:

Manures for Corn.—James H. Ball, North Nassau, N. Y.: In planting corn last spring I was anxious to get some commercial fertilizer to take the place of hog manure in the hill. Not finding any ground bone or ground fish in the Albany market, I tried a barrel of double refined poudrette in competition with hog manure, hen manure and plaster, and ashes and plaster, the plaster being about one-fifth the bulk of the two other mixtures. Commenced planting on west side of piece May 25, using about a gill of ashes and plaster to a hill till the supply was exhausted; then left four rows, planting the corn dry; then used hen manure and ashes, about a gill to a hill, till that was used up; then planted four rows dry; then used poudrette, also about a gill to a hill; then four rows dry; then used hog manure that had been mixed with four times its bulk of muck; of this we put perhaps a quart in each hill. In each case the manure was covered with earth, and the corn planted on the covering. It all came up very nice, but from the start that on the hog manure took the start, and could be distinguished by its ranker growth and darker color as far as the piece could be seen. June 23, I looked over the piece and could see but little difference between that where the ashes were used and that planted dry by the side of it. Where the hen manure was used it was one-third larger than that planted dry by its side; poudrette about twice as large; the hog manure four times as large as that planted dry by its side; and remarkably fine, dark colored, and stocky. I cut up 100 hills of each kind; husked separate, and weighed in the ear. The weight of the 100 hills where the ashes and plaster were used, I am unable to give, but it differed but little from the hen manure. The ears from 100 hills, hen manure, weighed 53 pounds; poudrette, weighed 46 pounds; hog manure, weighed 90 pounds; without manure, weighed 39 pounds. The soil was a gravelly loam, and had perhaps eight loads of yard manure to the acre, spread and ploughed in, before planting.

W. S. Carpenter: I cannot advise poudrette for corn. It makes great growth of stalks to be sure, but it fails when the time of earing comes. It is good to give a start to the young blade, but there must be other manure used broadcast in connection with it.

E. W. Sylvester: In the experiment cited I have no doubt the benefit was increased by the combination of muck and hog manure previous to application. Many farmers suppose it is the fact of applying muck and rank manure that benefits. Not so. It is the composting that benefits both, and makes one ton of the rank manure no better than three of the compost.

H. L. Reade: I can endorse all that is said about hog manure for corn, properly composted. I have used it myself with great advantage, making a shovelful suffice for eight or ten hills.

Men Who Make Farming Pay.—Mr. J. B. Lyman read the following paper: About twenty years ago John Dawes, a Quaker farmer, whose ancestors migrated with Willian Penn, came across the Delaware from Bucks county, Pa., and looked at Jersey lands. He bought an old farm of 150 acres in Monmouth county, about 12 miles west of the battlefield. A portion of the British force encamped on the land the night before that memorable action.—Mr. Dawes gave $20 an acre. The land had been run in an exhausting round of corn, rye, old pasture till it would not yield over five bushels of shelled corn to the acre, often not more than three. He began with lime, and lime has been his favorite dressing for over 20 years. He has applied in all 17,000 bushels, or, at the rate of nearly 1,000 bushels a year. His crops have been wheat, potatoes, grass, sorghum and apples. He plants trees that will bear, whether the variety be the best or not; then he makes cider and converts his cider into vinegar. He has this winter $800 worth of old vinegar in store.—Some years he has made $300 income from poultry. He holds his farm now at $150 an acre, and his land is not in the market.

In 1862 he sold a farm to his brother, for which he had given $34 an acre a few years ago. His brother gave him $60 an acre, very little in cash, but mostly in $1,000 notes secured by mortgage on the land sold, the notes drawing 7 per cent. interest. In six years the last of these notes was taken up. This was done on common farm crops, as wheat and potatoes. The land, meanwhile, has doubled in market value.

A few years ago a German farmer gave his notes for $10,000 as the purchase money of a flat, marshy farm of 90 acres near Trenton. He drained the wet parts, got them into tame grasses, kept as many cows as the place would carry, often 25 or 30 head, erected all the buildings necessary for the dairy business, and in three years from the purchase lifted the last mortgage note; $200 an acre would not buy the property.

These three cases are recited not as marks of uncommon thrift, but as proofs that with the brave, the industrious and the hardy, he who rises with the sun and eats no bread of idleness, a rich and profitable farm is not an impossibility, and even a difficult achievement. I notice, too, that the necessity for working off the vendor's mortgage is a wholesome stimulus. Running in debt for the farm on which one lives is an exception to common maxims about debt. In times like these, values decline and merchants tremble, it becomes every man who knows how to grow beans or to feed cows to set forty acres of firm earth beneath his feet.

E. W. Sylvester: I can give you an instance of similar import. A poor young man at Lyons, N. Y., began by working a farm on shares. After awhile he bought a small patch and gradually added to it. To-day he is worth at least $30,000, and he made it by industry and not by speculation. His crops are onions, tobacco and mint.

W. S. Carpenter: All these persons worked hard and were economical. The latter fact is to be considered as the great secret of their success.

D. B. Bruen: I might tell the story of a man now living in Newark, who began by working for $5 a month. He thought that was not enough, and soon got $8. Then he went to himself, as the negroes say, and in a few years bought eight acres of land, for which he has refused $16,000. He bought it with lettuce, cabbage and celery.

Monday a subscription to raise money to rebuild the Sugar Creek Church was circulated in the city. Among the liberal subscriptions we notice that of Messrs. Stenhouse, McCanly & Co.—Charlotte *Observer.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Congressional Globe—The Army—Negro Girls in the Department of Printing—Radical Immorality Exposed—The Supreme Court and the Legal-Tender Decision—The President's Shame—Ben B. in Bad Luck—"Shoo Fly" in Congress—Cox on Butler, &c., &c.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1870.

Dear Journal:—An effort will soon be made in Congress to discontinue the expensive practice of printing in the Globe, at Government expense, speeches that were never delivered. A member gets the floor to read a speech, which probably is of no earthly interest to any one except his constituents, and at the request of another member he will give way if permission is granted to have his remarks printed in the Globe, which is always accorded. It is doubtful if the effort will succeed, as it is so pleasant to see one's name in print, and in the Globe, too.

The President is flooded with petitions to make exceptions in favor of this one and that one of the army who has been assigned to duty on the frontier, according to the order sending officers West and *vice versa*. "Turn about is fair play," and the Washington army strappers have had a jolly good time, most of them have been here since and before the war, and those who have been roughing it on the frontier are entitled to some of the sweets of civilized life. The people will be hugely benefited by the change. Those who come have been used to a Democratic mode of life, and will not, at least for a time, feel their superiority to the civilian. Those who go only find out in the act of going that the army don't quite own the country and that the Government is not organized solely for them, as their insolence while in the different offices here indicated they thought. With all respect for West Point as a nursery for officers and very necessary, the quicker the people are awakened to a thorough distrust—hatred, if you like—of the army or its officers out of their sphere, the better it will be for the permanence of our present, or rather, that form of Government prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. Clapp has placed three negro girls to work in the government printing office, of which he is the superintendent, as press feeders. The female employes don't like it, but as the "bottom rail is on top" in this place, they will have to "grin and bear it" or leave, which the poor cannot ado at pleasure. Oh! we are progressing. This man Clapp has been accused of using large amount of the Bureau funds *indiscreetly*, an an effort has been made to oust him, but he is sustained by such negro lovers as Sumner, Wilson and Drake, the advanced guard of Miscegenation. If these appointees are at all comely and coffee colored, the explanation might be made why they were appointed, as some of our Radical Legislators and officials are quite epicurean in their tastes and their morals are equally as dark a color.

Last Sunday's Philadelphia *Mercury* gave a picture of the immorality existing here in high Radical circles. A sort of free love Mormonism—for which I have no name yet—has been drawn so plainly that all who saw the penciling, at once recognized the parties. A lady is said to have witten the *expose*, and more is promised to-morrow.

Senators have stated openly that the President says that whoever is confirmed to fill the two vacant places on the Supreme Bench must be pledged in advance to unite with the minority judges and reverse the decision of the Court lately rendered in regard to legal-tender notes.—How quick the President jumps at the bidding and in the interest of the capitalists and the bond-holders. They fear from the last decision of the Supreme Court that the other questions may be settled adversely to the interests of capital, monopoly and the bond-holding interest. Even if there existed no particular danger it is well that the Supreme Court be rendered harmless—especially as political questions striking at the very foundation of the Radical party will probably come before it for adjudication. I leave this action of President Grant stand alone as an everlasting monument of infamy, which, were he an Alexander, would tarnish his laurels and leave him stand boldly forth among the mean tyrants on history's page.

Ben Butler has been in bad luck lately, While Sumner the emasculated, was being belabored in the Senate by Conkling, Stewart and Trumbull, he was being castigated in the House by S. S. Cox, of New York. Mr. Cox defended Butler from the attacks of his friends in a humorous and keenly sarcastical manner. Butler, completely flabberdashed, answered after some remarks by saying "Shoo! fly, don't bodder me." [Laughter.] Mr. Cox, in reply, spoke of the economy of the administration being like saving candle-ends and cheese parings. He then turned to Mr. Butler and said: "And when I made those remarks Mr. Butler came over here and disposed of it all by a jocose remark from the negro minstrelsy—"Shoo! fly, don't bodder me." [Laughter.] In answer I will say it is the first time in my history I ever alluded to as an animal. I was never considered a *bete noir*, nor any other kind of a *beast*. I am not blessed by Providence with a pachydermatous hide like a rhinocerous, and therefore flies may trouble me. I am a human being. The gentleman is not blessed with that sort of cuticle, and it is not possible for him to be "bothered" by any insect. Everything will glance from his rhinocerial hide. *He does not know how the people regard him.* When his Republican colleagues plainly intimate to him that he be a *thief* or a *robber* he does not take it up and it is left for me to defend him; but because I do it in all good nature he makes his covert negro-minstrel attack on me when he ought to attack his colleagues. He ought to make them call a *committee* of *investigation* on his *past alleged robberies*. We do not make such charges. Why does he stand here a *condemned man?* Why is he *proscribed politically* and *socially?* Why does he reserve all his fire, most of his fire, as he did in the war, for his own friends in the army; and when attacked why does he retreat like a "bomb-proof soldier" and hide himself, as he did the other day in another, after attack this side? Mr. Dawes called Mr. Cox to order; "this was the most unkindest cut of all," that Dawes should be compelled, out of common humanity, to step forward to save the helpless Butler from the grip of the merciless castigator was too much to endure. Butler bolted and Mr. Cox resumed his seat after having scored the bully of the House until he was compelled to flee from it. The scene was one long to be remembered. Butler won't "shoo fly" Mr. Cox again.

We learn that a strawberry bloom has made its appearance in the garden of a gentleman living near South Gaston. This is rather early for the appearance of this bloom, but already our mouth is anticipating the taste of "strawberries and cream for two."—Weldon *News.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 11, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bellamy: Bill to incorporate the Tarboro' Street Railway Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sweet the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill to protect the interests of the State as a stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Messrs. Sweet, Love, Jones, of Mecklenburg, and Robbins spoke in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Welker, Graham and Jones, of Wake, opposed it.

The bill finally passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

On motion the Senate adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution requesting the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on investigation to report to the House. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Malone the rules were suspended, and his resolution taken up and adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill consolidating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gunter moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The yeas and nays being called, the House rejected the motion by a vote of yeas 13 nays 58.

The motion to reconsider was then put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Malone offered the following substitute for the bill:

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at a meeting to be called and held as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, according to the charter and by-laws thereof, to transfer to the Atlantic & North Carolina Company all that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Goldsboro' and the passenger depot at Raleigh, with all the rights, franchises and privileges owned and possessed by the said road therein.

Sec. 2. That at such meeting the following propositions shall be submitted to the Stockholders of said North Carolina Railroad Company:

1. That the State purchase from the private Stockholders their entire interest in that portion of said North Carolina Railroad Company lying between Raleigh and Goldsboro'. That the State transfer to said private Stockholders as an equivalent for their stock in said portion of said Railroad an amount of stock in the North Carolina Railroad in the proportion of one share of State stock for every six shares of private stock in said road.

2. That in case the transfer mentioned in the first section of this act is consummated, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company shall issue to each private Stockholder one share in said Road for every five shares such Stockholder holds in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

That whichever of said propositions receives the votes of the majority of private Stockholders shall have the force and effect of law, provided that if the second of said propositions is adopted it shall be first submitted to the Stockholders of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Company.

Sec. 3. That the State Proxy in the N. C. R. R. Company is hereby instructed to vote for the transfer provided for in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. That as soon as it is practicable after the passage of this act and the acceptance thereof by the North Carolina Railroad Company, a meeting shall be called of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad to consider the said transfer herein provided for, at which meeting the State Proxy is instructed hereby to vote for its acceptance.

Sec. 5. The said transfer shall not affect further than may be provided for in Section 2, hereof the rights of the private Stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad, but said Stockholders shall retain their 1,000,000 of Stock in said Road, with all the rights and privileges therein now existing, and in addition thereto, shall receive the additional shares, either in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad or in the North Carolina Railroad, provided for in Section 2 of this Act.

Sec. 6. That if not sooner called a meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Company shall be held at Greensboro' on the —— day of ——, 1870, for the purpose of considering the transfer herein provided for.

The substitute was adopted.

Mr. Argo moved to amend section 2 by striking out sub-division 1 and insert the following: "That the State relinquish 10,000 shares of the N. C. R. R. and the Atlantic and N. C. R. R., issue to the State 10,000 $100 shares in its Road, and upon which the State shall be allowed to vote at Stock meetings in the same proportion as the State now votes upon its stock in said Road.

Mr. Durham opposed the amendment, and was also opposed to the bill.

After some debate, Mr. Gunter moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the House rejected the motion by the following ballot:

Yeas.—Messrs. Blair, Carson, Cawthorn, Durham, Ellis, Forkner, Gatling, Gibson, Gunter, Hicks, High, Hodgin, Hodnett, Jarvis, Kelly of Moore, Leary, Long of Chatham, Moore of Alamance, Painter, Proctor, Proffit, Renfrow, Robbins, Robinson, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Martin, Sweat, Vestal and Welch—29.

Nays.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Bandy, Barnett, Boddie, Carey, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Dixon, Foster, Franklin, French, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Harris of Wake, Hayes, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Kinney, Malone, Mayo, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Morrill, Morris, Nicholson, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Reynolds, Seymour, Shaver, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sykes, Thomson, Vestal, Welch, White, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, and Wilson—47.

Mr. Pou moved a reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, and make special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. Carried.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill (Senate) to abolish the office of State Printer.

Mr. Sinclair wished to hear from the committee appointed to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the public printing.

Mr. Ames for that committee said that they could only report progress. The committee have been at work every day, but would not be able to report for sometime yet.

Mr. Sinclair spoke in opposition to the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 14.

Mr. Mendenhall moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading.

The motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and adopted by a vote of yeas 55, nays 18.

The bill then passed its third reading by the following ballot:

Yeas—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Forkner, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Ingram, Jarvis, Kinney, Leary, Malone, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Pou, Proffitt, Ragland, Renfrow, Robinson, Seymour, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Thomson, Vestal, Welch, White, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, and Wilson—61.

Nays.—Messrs. Ames, Crawford, Dixon, Foster, French, Gunter, Hoffman, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Morrill, Peck, Proctor, Sinclair, and Simonds.—17.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended, and the bill (Senate) in aid of investigation ordered by the Senate, into the affairs of certain Railroad bonds, by resolution ratified on the 24th of Jan., 1870, was taken up (referred to the Com-

ittee on Finance and unfavorably reported upon).

Mr. Sinclair approved of the spirit of the bill, but as a Republican, was opposed to laying his head on the block to be decapitated by a Democratic committee. In his opinion the committee was engineered by certain Republicans who were disappointed in spoils and were now endeavoring to destroy the Republican party.

Mr. Malone wished to know if an investigation into alleged frauds would be likely to result in the destruction of the Republican party.

Mr. Sinclair replied no, but he wished the investigation conducted in another manner.

Mr. Durham—Did you not four days to declare that two Democrats would be convicted of corruption to one Republican, an assertion that you (Sinclair) knew to be false when you made it?

Mr. Sinclair continued by saying that in a few days he would retire to get proof to substantiate his assertions, &c.

Mr. Durham said that he would shortly move for the Committee of the Whole, and have the gentleman from Robeson (Sinclair) placed on the stand, and have certain presents of horses and watches thoroughly investigated.

Mr. S. denied ever receiving presents of horses and watches.

Mr. Durham—I have heard it and believe it.

Mr. Sinclair again denied the truth of the report, and continued his remarks for some time against the bill, and charged that the whole thing was concocted and would be used for political purposes.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to have the bill printed. He wanted a day certain for the committee to report.

Mr. French favored the motion to print. The Senate had acted rather discourteously towards the House in this matter, for it was due to the House that they should be consulted in the examination of all public matters. He also thought that the House had also acted wrongly in resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole to examine into these matters without consulting the Senate, &c.

Mr. Pou favored the immediate passage of the bill. It contained no objections to the real supporters of investigation. He explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Durham said that all these motions to print, &c., seemed nothing more than a determination to defeat investigation, as a majority of this House had done on several occasions, &c. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone and print, so the people might see who it was that sung it by every means to stave off by all kinds of tactics every proposition to go into an effective investigation of these huge swindles which have been perpetrated upon the State.

Thos. Sykes, col., was in favor of all kinds of investigation, but wished to have a definite time fixed for the committee to report.

Mr. Harris of Wake withdrew his motion to print, and offered an amendment requiring the committee to report by the 10th of March.

Mr. Bowman wanted to know what assurance the gentleman had that the Legislature would be in session on the 10th of March. He hoped the House would adjourn before the 1st of March.

Mr. B. was in favor of the passage of the bill without delay.

Mr. Vest favored the bill with the proposed amendment.

Pending any definite action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wilson: Bill to incorporate the Union Railroad Company; referred.

By Mr. Murphy: Bill to authorize the county commissioners of Sampson to levy a special tax; referred.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Charlotte Railroad Company, passed.

Bill to authorize the county commissioners of Cumberland to levy a special tax passed.

Bill relative to taking fish from the waters of North East Branch of the Cape Fear river, passed

Bill to authorize the county commissioners of Wayne to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1867, passed.

On motion of Mr. Forkner the rules were suspended and a (public) bill for the relief of Sheriffs and tax collectors of the State, was taken up and after some discussion was rejected.

Mr. Shaffner moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Robbins moved to lay the motion on the table which prevailed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS RESUMED.

Bill in relation to drawing seins in the waters of Tar River, was amended and passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Robesonville in the county of Robeson, passed.

On Motion of Mr. White the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Society of relief for the benefit of the Superannuated Clergy, and Widows and Orphans of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was taken up.

Mr. Lindsay thought it was a dangerous precedent to set and moved the further consideration be postponed in order to have time to look into it.

Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, was in favor of postponement. There were some objectionable features in it that he desired removed, and one especially, the word "South" for the benefit of the Methodist Church South," he thought it was time to stop such sectional notions, he knew no North and no South, no East and no West, &c.

Mr. Robbins opposed postponement and urged the immediate passage of the bill. It was a simple proposition to incorporate a benevolent society and he hoped no Senator would record his vote against it.

Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg said the argument of the Senator from Wilkes was entirely out of place and had no connection whatever with the subject under consideration, the question of Union of Churches had nothing to do with it, the only object was to incorporate a body of gentlemen for a benevolent purpose to take care of the superannuated clergy of their denomination.

Mr. Graham said he could not see any just cause for objection to this bill. It was so plain and simple, there was no good reason for postponing it, any Senator on the floor by attending to its reading could easily understand its object, he hoped that no further objection would be offered to its immediate passage.

Mr. Jones of Columbus said he was unable to see the cause of opposition to this truly commendable enterprise, a proposition to take care of the worn out Preachers and their widows and orphans, a class of our citizens who live now on less than is expended every year on so many packs of hounds. If the bill has anything in it that would interfere with the mode of worship, or the peculiar doctrines of any other denomination, such as immersion or dipping and once in grace always in grace, there possibly might be some cause for objection, but there was no such thing in the bill and it should pass.

The bill finally passed its third reading.

Those who voted against it are Messrs. Bellamy, Lindsay, Long, Love, Respass and Smith.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Hebrew Cemetery Association of the City of Raleigh, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1870.

By Mr. High: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Columbus county to correct their report Lies over.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and take up the calendar of private bills.

Mr. Pou insisted that the unfinished business of yesterday (Senate bill in aid of investigation ordered by the Senate by resolution ratified January 24, 1870), should be taken up and disposed of.

After some debate a vote was taken upon Mr. French's motion, which the House rejected by a vote of yeas 62, nays 7. (Messrs. Blair, French, Justus, of Henderson, McCanless, Robbins, colored, Ragland, and Sweat, colored, voting in the affirmative.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill (Senate) in aid of investigation into certain railroad bonds, ordered by the Senate by resolution ratified January 24, 1870.

The question recurred upon the call for the previous question.

The call was then put to a vote and adopted.

The question then recurred upon Hayes' amendment to Harris', of Wake, amendment. [The amendment requires that the committee report to the General Assembly by the 15th of March; if the Legislature should not be in session the committee shall report to the Governor or to his counsel.

The yeas and nays being called, the amendment to the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 64, nays 4.

Messrs. W. T. Hayes, col., Reynolds, col., Carey, col., and White voted in the affirmative.

The question recurred upon Harris', of Wake, amendment requiring the committee to report to the General Assembly by the 10th of March.

The yeas and nays being called the House rejected the amendment by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs Ames, Blair, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Forkner, Franklin, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hoffman, Horney, Kelly, Moore, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Morrill, Ragland, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Stevens, Sykes, White and Wilson—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Gibson, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Hayes, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Renfrow, Shaver, Siegriest, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Wilkie, and Williams, of Harnett—47.

A long debate occurred upon the admissability of the following additional sections: "That the said Commission shall be increased by the addition of three (3) citizens, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Jarvis raised the point of order that the amendment was not germain to the subject matter of the proposition before the House.

Messrs. French, Downing and Seymour contended that the amendment was germain to the subject under debate.

Messrs. Durham, Jarvis and others held the opposite.

After a long discussion upon parliamentary usages and law, the Chair held that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. French appealed from the decision of the Chair. Upon the appeal the yeas and nays were called, and the House sustained the Chair by a vote of yeas 52; nays 19.

The question recurred upon an amendment offered in the shape of an additional section: "That the said Commissioners shall make a whole or partial report to the General Assembly before the 15th of March next, or if the General Assembly be not then in session, to the Superintendent of Public Works.

The yeas and nays being called the House rejected the amendment by a vote of yeas 36, nays 41.

The question then recurred upon another amendment offered by Mr. French, to section 4 of the bill, to insert after the word "dollars" the words "in the aggregate."

The yeas and nays being called the House rejected the amendment by a vote of yeas 25, nays 38.

Upon the passage of the bill on its second reading a ballot being taken, the bill passed by a vote of yeas 70, nays 2.—(Messrs. French and Sweet, col. voting in the negative.)

On the passage of the bill on its third reading, the vote stood:

Yeas 69, nays 1 (Sweet, col).

On motion of Mr. Sinclair the rules were suspended and the bill concerning the Inspector of the city of Wilmington was taken up and postponed until Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Sykes, col., moved to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report upon the bill for the protection of the citizens of North Carolina, and prevent distinction on account of color in public carriers, introduced by himself some time ago.—The first bill, he said, the Committee very strangely mislaid. On being so informed he had drafted another and made various personal applications to the committee to obtain a report upon it, but for some reason unknown to him, his request had been treated with neglect.

The motion to instruct was put to a vote and adopted.

On motion of W. Price, col., the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the Cape Fear Building Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Welker presented a majority report from a special committee, adverse to the passage of the bill to provide for calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina; concurred in by Messrs. Jones, of Wake, and Lassiter.

Mr. Robbins presented a minority report of considerable length, concurred in by Mr. Murphy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Martindale: Bill to abolish the Penitentiary Commission, and places their duties in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works and gives him additional clerical service.

Mr. Welker moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its several readings, which was voted down.

Mr. Forkner moved its reference to the Committee on Public Buildings, which motion prevailed.

By Mr. Blythe: Resolution proposing to raise a joint committee to superintend all the Public Printing for the use of the General Assembly; lies over.

By Mr. Welker: Resolution instructing the Committee on Public Printing of both Houses to make arrangements to have the printing and binding of the State executed on the best terms; lies over.

By Mr. Robbins: Resolution instructing the Clerk of the Senate to advertise for sealed proposals to do the Public Printing, said proposals to be addressed to the President of the Senate and to be opened in three days after the adoption of the Resolution, and the *lowest bidder shall do the work*, lies over.

By Mr. Love,

Resolved, That the Auditor be, and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate, on or before the 22d instant, what is the value of the *ice* furnished the Department of the State during the year 1869; what precedent he has for this expenditure prior to July 1st, 1868, and that he give *the words* of the statute under which it is allowed.

Resolved further, That he be *again* requested to furnish the Senate with an itemized account of the expenditures on Capitol Square for the year ending September 30, 1869, and since then to February 10, 1870, which was adopted.

Those who voted against it are Messrs. Cook, Galloway, col., Hayes, Hyman, col., and Stephens—5.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act (by Mr. Graham,) to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868 and 1869, making appropriations to Railroad Companies, and a substitute (by Mr. Cook) similar to the original bill making an exception in case of the North Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Blythe opposed the original bill and the substitute in a speech of some length.

Mr. Brogden followed in opposition to the bill in a speech of great length.

Mr. Cook said the hour had arrived when the Senate usually adjourned, he desired to discuss the bill, and in order to give it the consideration it deserved, moved to adjourn until 7½ o'clock this evening to consider it, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1870.

Mr. Welch moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the General Assembly that their terms expire on the 1st Thursday in August, 1870.

The yeas and nays being called the motion prevailed by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Clayton, Durham, Ellis, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Long of Chatham, Malone, McMillan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Reynolds, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, White, Whitley, Wilkie and Williams of Harnett—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Dixon, Forkner, French, Graham, Hilliard, Hoffman, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Kinney, Laffin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Price, Renfrow, Robbins, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Sweat, Sykes, Vest and Wilson—26.

Mr. Welch called the previous question and upon the call asked for the yeas and nays.

A ballot being taken, the House sustained the call for the previous question by a vote of yeas 37, nays 32.

Upon the adoption of the resolution the following ballot was had:

YEAS.—Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Dixon, Durham, Ellis, Foster, French, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Horney, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Malone, McMillan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Seymour, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, White, Wilkie, Williams of Harnett—48.

NAYS—Vest—1.

(No quorum.)

Mr. Welch said the last two ballots showed that a quorum was present, and certain members were dodging in the lobby to defeat this resolution. He wanted the people of the State to know the men who were manœuvering to saddle themselves upon them for four years.

On motion of Mr. Malone, a call of the House was taken and *seventy members answered to their names.*

The following is the call:

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Forkner, Foster, French, Gatling, Gibson, Graham, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Mayo, McMillan, Morrill, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Pou, Price, Proffitt, Renfrow, Reynolds, Seymour, Shaver, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson, Vest, Welch, White, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Wilson—70.

On motion of Mr. Welch further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Welch moved that the clerk be instructed to place upon the journal the names of those men who failed to vote on his resolution and answered to their names under the call of the House.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Welch to record the names of those who refused to vote was then put to a vote, and rejected by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Banner, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Ingram, Kelley of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Malone, McMillan, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley and Williams of Harnett—34

NAYS—Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Forkner, Foster, French, Gilbert, Graham, Harris of Wake, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Jusuts of Henderson, Kinney, Laffin, Long of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Moore of Chowan, Morril, Morris, Pearson, Pou, Price, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, White, Wilkie and Wilson—40.

Mr. Pou rose to a question of privilege, and said:

In November last a resolution was introduced in this House declaring in substance that the term of office of the present General Assembly ends on the first Thursday in August, 1870. This resolution was referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Subsequently the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court on the same question was sought by the General Assembly. Soon after the answer of the Justices a meeting was held of the Committee on Privileges and elections, by which it appeared that nine members of the committee were favorable to a short term. As there was no contrary opinion in the committee, and none in the whole House so far as I knew, I thought it would be a work of supererogation to make a formal written report, and I so stated in the House. Very lately I have heard with surprise that an effort was being made to commit members of this House to an opinion favorable to the long term. For this reason I supported this morning a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution of the gentleman from Haywood. I wished to put at rest for all time in this House the question of the tenure-of-office of the General Assembly.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill for the better protection of the States' interest as a Stockholder in the North Carolina Railroad.

The motion was put to a vote and adopted.

(The bill provides that Directors representing the States' interest call a meeting of Directors of said Road within ten days after the ratification of this bill, and to vote for a distribution of dividends as the surplus earnings for the year past. The said surplus earnings shall not be devoted to the payment of debts not due. That any one or more of said Directors refused to obey the instructions herein contained if the Governor is authorized and requested to remove such Director or Directors without delay.)

That the Secretary of State is instructed to deliver to each of the Directors a certified copy of this bill within five days after its ratification.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following proviso: *Provided*, That said surplus earnings shall be applied exclusively to the paying interest of the State bonds issued for the construction of said road.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the previous question was called, and Mr. Jarvis' proviso was rejected and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 47, nays 18.

Mr. Durham offered the following proviso: *Provided*, That the dividends due the State shall be applied to the payment of the appropriation made to the Insane Asylum and to the institution of the Deaf, Dumb and blind. Mr. Durham offered this proviso in order to relieve the people of being burdened by a special tax for the support of those institutions.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the previous question was called.

Mr. Durham's proviso was put to a vote and rejected by a vote of yeas 27 nays 42 (a party vote with few exceptions). The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 57 nays 24 (also a party vote with some exceptions).

Reynolds moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution requiring the Commission appointed to investigate alleged frauds to make a full or partial report to the General Assembly on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and after that monthly to the Governor.

After some debate the motion was adopted.

Mr Malone moved to strike out "required" and insert "requested." Lost.

Mr. Stilley moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution so as to make the Commission report to the General Assembly by the 1st day of March.

Mr. Durham said that this amendment would limit the action of the Commission to about 15 days. He charged that gentlemen who voted for this amendment would do so, knowing full well that it would be impossible to obtain the testimony of Littlefield, Swepson and other important witnesses. He called upon the Reporters to note this fact, and his denunciation of this evident and patent attempt to defeat an effective and thorough investigation of frauds by the Commission recently organized.

Reynolds, colored, opposed the amendment.

Harris, of Wake, colored, favored the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to report to-morrow morning.

On motion of Harris, of Wake, col., the rules were suspended and the bill levying a special tax for the support of the Insane Asylum and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum was taken up.

Mr. Durham said that in view of the passage of a bill calling into the Treasury dividends of the N. C. R. R., he would move to postpone this bill until Wednesday week, in order that the House might know the amount so obtained, and it might be large enough to relieve the necessities of the two Asylums. He did not think members should be so greedy for their *per diem* as to recklessly saddle the people with additional taxes, &c.

After some debate Mr. Durham's motion was rejected by a vote of yeas, 31, nays 36.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 38, nays 33.

The House then adjourned.

Southern Inventions.

The Hon. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, in his last annual report, says that one of the most gratifying results of the restoration of peace and of the introduction of a new system of labor in the South, is found in the increase of applications for patents from that part of the country. During the past year 46 patents were granted to citizens of Alabama, 11 to those of Arkansas, 5 to Florida, 68 to Georgia, 86 to Louisiana, 53 to Mississippi, 44 to North Carolina, 94 to South Carolina, 69 to Tennessee, 44 to Texas, 86 to Virginia, and 37 to West Virginia.

In the class of agriculture, the examiner reports that "in 1859 the number of applications from the South, as compared with those from the North, was less than two and a half per cent. of the whole number. In 1869 the number of applications from the South was increased to over twenty-three per cent. of all the cases in my class."

A Torpid System.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its torpor. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

feb 17 121—

Extract from a Private Letter from Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

* * * * Although the eruption is not so violent now, the volcano is a fearful sight to behold. The rivers of lava still flow, and the smoke from the crater ascends in awful majesty. During this volcanic upheaval it has been very sickly here. A peculiar sort of low malarious fever, which has grown out of the foul, condensed vapors of the volcano, has prevailed to an alarming extent, and at one time it was feared it would depopulate the island. But fortunately, a sea-captain (calling here for supplies) distributed PLANTATION BITTERS to the suffering, and quick and thorough cures were the result. The news spread like wild-fire, Messrs. Ching-Takin & Co., Commission Merchants, had these Bitters for sale.—In a short time their office was besieged and their supply exhausted. A steamer was dispatched to San Francisco by order of the Hospital Department, and a new and enormous supply obtained as soon as possible. From that moment the scourge was stayed. Not another fatal case occurred, and the epidemic has now entirely disappeared. * * * Is this wonderful remedy known in your city? I hope so, for it is a sure cure for all fevers and miasmatic sickness. You may tell your friends so for me.

M. M. C.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

feb 17 121—

The Episcopal Church services are now held every Sabbath morning in the Literary Hall in this place, conducted by J. B. Tilghman, Esq. We trust the efforts that are being made by this congregation to erect a church in this place this year will prove successful. The Ladies' Fair that is proposed to be held here this spring is to further this end.—*Weldon News.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance was transacted to-day.

HOUSE.—Territorial matters are being considered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders have been issued to stop all enlistments for the Navy. The force is full.

The Naval Committee has agreed to give Paymaster's a position of rank.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

The Prince Imperial skated to day on the Lake of Bois on Bonlogne.

The Emperor was with the skating party.

Empress Eugenie is quite ill.

All of the journals consider the speech of the King of Prussia as menacing.

Oliver concluded: "The Government would persist in its liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation in the streets or in the press."

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

SENATE.—The resolutions of the Alabama Legislature in favor of the Postal Telegraph were presented.

The bill for providing artificial limbs for soldiers provoked a long discussion.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment excluding from the benefit the soldiers of 1812, or the Mexican war or who aided the rebellion—without action.

The Mississippi bill was resumed.

An amendment was introduced for repealing the fundamental conditions of the Virginia bill. The debate was quite stormy.

The Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—A petition remanding Massachusetts to territorial condition for disloyalty was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Banks introduced a resolution authorizing and instructing the President to maintain absolute neutrality between Spain and Cubans. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Van Wyck was finally seated by a vote of 119 to 51.

The House then adjourned

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $242,000.

The small pox is raging at Montana among the Indians.

The Ways and Means Committee voted 5 to 4 to make the Revenue Bureau a Department with a seat in the Cabinet.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, after two years consideration, voted against impeaching Judge Busteed.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 16.

Dispatches from Senator Grimes indicate that he will not survive his journey from Europe.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.

HOUSE.—A resolution asking the Government to accord belligerent rights to Cuba was referred.

A bill was reported declaring vacant the place on the Bench of Court of Appeals, now held by Major Burnham of the United States Army.

SENATE.—The Senate adopted a resolution that it is not necessary to elect a United States Senator for the term ending March, 1870.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—6 P. M.

Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. preminm. Sterling Exchange—long, 108⅞; short, 109½. Gold 110½. Five-twenties of Sixty-two, ex-coupons, 114½. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 55½; new, 49½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; new, 66½. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, new, 73; old, 72. Levee sixes, 70; eights, 82½. Alabama eights, 94; fives, 62. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 81½; sevens, 92. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 46; new, 26½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 87.

Flour dull and without decided change. Wheat dull and nominally 1@2 cents lower. Corn dull and declining. Mess Pork dull at $26 25 to $26 37. Lard dull at 15¼ to 15½ cents. Cotton lower at 24½@24¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine drooping at 47 cents. Rosin steady at $2 25 for strained. Freights firm.

MARRIED.

In Swansboro', Onslow county, N. C., on the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by E. W. Ward, Esq., Mr. A. C. HUGGINS, Clerk Superior Court of Onslow, to Miss LAURA D., daughter of Richard Canady, all of Onslow.

DIED.

In this city, on the night of the 15th instant, Mrs. MATILDA GARDNER, relict of the late Benj. Gardner, aged 74 years.

JUST OUT!

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,"

For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchitis.

NONE SO GOOD—NONE SO PLEASANT—

NONE CURE AS QUICK.

No more of those horribly-tasted, nauseating "brown Unbeb" things.

RUSHTON & CO.,

10 Astor House, New York.

dec 25 76-3m,d&wch.

WELL-PLACED LOVE.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, ON THE HAPPINESS of well-placed affection, in early life, and the propriety of early Marriage, as a protection against the fearful abuses and social evils of the day. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

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GUANO.

THE AMMONIATED STAR SOLUBLE PHOSphate Manufactured in Baltimore, Md., the well known

NAVASSA GUANO

being the basis. We are Agents for the above valuable Fertilizer and are now offering it for sale at the low price of

$55 PER TON, CASH, or $58 PER TON

Payable 1st November, 1870, well secured with city acceptances or crop liens.

This is

$10 LESS

Than any other Fertilizer of the same standing. We can furnish certificates of its Chemical Analysis by Dr. G. A. Leibig, of Baltimore, and Thomas Antisell, M. D., of the Agricultural Department, Washington,

VICK & MEBANE,

Sole Agents for North Carolina.

feb 5 111—

12,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NIXON PLANTATION, FORMERLY known as the Jordan Tract, situated on Little River, Horry District, S. C.

This valuable farm contains 800 acres of cleared land, adapted especially to the growth of Cotton, Corn and Pea Nuts. A fine dwelling and all necessary out houses on the premises.

ALSO FOR RENT,

a valuable farm on Topsail Sound, N. C., about 12 miles from Wilmington, containing about 500 acres, in a high state of cultivation.

Any one desirous of purchasing or renting will apply to

A. A. MOSELEY,

No. 20 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

dec 28 77-d&wtf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	34 @ 35	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Spts T., each,		From store	0 00 @ 1 65
2nd hand	2 50 @ 2 75	MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Cuba, hhds	45 @ 47
CANDLES, ₱ lb.		do bbls	50 @ 52½
Tallow	18 @ 21	Sugar house	60 @ 37½
Adamantine	18½ @ 20	do bbls	38 @ 40
Sperm	50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		NAVAL STORES,	
Java	35 @ 40	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
Laguayra	25 @ 28	Virgin	2 90 @ 0 00
Rio	18 @ 23	Yellow dip	2 90 @ 0 00
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 70
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 00
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 23	Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 2 20
Strict Mid'g	23½ @ 24	Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
COTTON BAGGING,		Rosin, pale	4 00 @ 4 50
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @ 24	do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 50
Dundee	00 @ 33	do No. 2	1 65 @ 1 80
Flax	26½ @ 27	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 60
Double Ang'd	27 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @ 10	₱ gal	0 00 @ 43½
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
₱ bushel	1 25 @ 1 30	Cut	5 50 @ 5 75
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₱ yard	12 @ 16	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @ 2 15	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	40 @ 42½
₱ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	1 30 @ 1 80
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	90 @ 1 00
No. 1	27 00 @ 28 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
No. 2	22 00 @ 23 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
No. 3	14 00 @ 16 00	N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets	7 00 @ 9 50	Hams	20 @ 21
Herring,		Middlings	18 @ 19
Est	0 00 @ 6 50	Shoulders	16 @ 17
N. C. roe	9 00 @ 0 00	Hog round	18 @ 19
do cut	8 50 @ 9 00	Western Bacon.	
do gross	0 00 @ 7 00	Hams	17 @ 21
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	17 @ 18½
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	11 @ 15
Family	6 00 @ 10 00	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 21
Superfine	5 25 @ 5 50	do North'n	16 @ 20
Fine	5 00 @ 5 50	Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
Ex. Super	5 50 @ 6 00	do North'n	35 @ 42
NORTH CAROLINA,		Cheese	16 @ 20
Family	9 50 @ 10 00	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
Superfine	9 00 @ 9 25	City Mess	29 00 @ 29 50
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @ 20	Thin "	00 00 @ 00 00
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	Prime	00 00 @ 00 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Rump	28 00 @ 00 00
Per ton	00 00 @ 95 00	SALT, Alum, per	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		bag 2 bush	1 75 @ 2 00
Corn	1 10 @ 1 20	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Oats	75 @ 85	cargo	0 00 @ 1 55
Peas, Cow	1 40 @ 1 50	From store	1 65 @ 1 70
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00	American	1 55 @ 1 60
Carolina	7½ @ 8	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		Cuba	14 @ 15
Green	5 @ 7	Porto Rico	13 @ 14
Dry	16 @ 16½	C	14½ @ 14½
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		B	15 @ 15½
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50	A	15 @ 16
Northern	1 15 @ 1 30	Crushed	16½ @ 17
IRON, ₱ lb.,		SOAP, ₱ lb.	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Northern,	6½ @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Wilmington,	
American,		Ext. Family	10½ @ 11
sheer	9 @ 10	Family	10 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12	Chemical	9½ @ 10
Hoop,		Pale	8 @ 10½
₱ ton	125 00 @ 130 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Whiskey	1 50 @ 2 25	Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @ 00 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00	Shipping	00 00 @ 12 00
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 @ 11 00
LUMBER, (River,		Mill Fair	7 00 @ 8 50
Fl't Bds	15 00 @ 17 00	Mill, inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 @ 14 00	ord	4 00 @ 5 00
Scantling	10 00 @ 12 00	TALLOW, lb	10 @ 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

February 17th, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Ruled without change in price up to Monday, when there was a better enquiry from both sh

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

A Tariff Test Vote.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, there was a very significant test vote on the tariff question which has discouraged the friends of the new bill not a little. Some resolutions offered by Judge Marshall, last Monday, came up as unfinished business, and, without debate, the House proceeded to vote as to whether it should declare that the tariff should be adjusted substantially to a revenue standard. The friends of the tariff moved to table the declaratory resolutions, and finally, after four or five votes, carried their points by only eleven majority. During these votes the result was at one time against the tariff. The House divided by tellers, 61 to 61, and the Speaker was about to give the casting vote, when Mr. Julian, of Indiana, came, up and voted against the tariff and with the Democratic side, making the result 61 to 62. This action of the House developed very positively the feeling of Western men against a high tariff, and, as stated, gave the pending bill an indirect, but at the same time a severe blow.

The Military and the Civil.

It is a little singular that in this Republican government—a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and claiming that its greatest strength is in the affections of the people for their government—that the salaries paid to the highest and most important civil officers should be so much less than those paid to the military officers. That such is the case will be readily seen by reference to the following table:

	SALARIES.
Gen. W. T. Sherman	$18,780
Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan	13,804
Major Gen. H. W. Halleck	9,863
Sec. of War Belknap	8,000
Chief Justice Chase	6,500
Vice-President Colfax	8,000

It is hardly possible that General Sherman's duties are three times as important or onerous as Chief-Justice Chases. The duties of the one requires the very highest of talents and long and patient labor and much responsibility, while those of the other, during peace, can be performed by any intelligent clerk.

It is manifest that our legislation inclines towards the military and much is being done to make it superior to the civil power. Unless checked, our form of government will rapidly change into a military despotism.

Decrease of the Negroes.

The census of Kentucky, taken in 1860, showed a colored population in that State of 236,167. The *Courier-Journal* states that by the State Auditor's report for 1869 the total colored population is only 140,445. This is a fearful falling off of the black race. Where have these negroes gone? There has been no general or extensive emigration from the State. A few here and there have gone North, but the number hardly reaches, all told, more than a few thousand.

Those who would find the true cause of the diminution of the negro race in Kentucky and elsewhere in the South will look for it in the increased mortality which has prevailed among them since emancipation. This increased mortality itself is easily accounted for.

The negroes when slaves were relieved of the care and respensibility of their sick, decrepid and infants. Their owners assumed all the expense, trouble and responsibility of nursing the sick and providing medicines and medical attention. They also provided careful nurses for the young and the old and infirm, and in fact took the same care of their slaves as of their own children. Hence, the negroes never learned to take care of themselves. There was no necessity for it. They relied entirely upon their owners to do this for them.

Emancipation threw them entirely upon their own resources. In those cases where their old owners would have continued their protecting care, through the agencies of that "infernal machine" called the Freedmen's Bureau, the poor negroes were so estranged as to render the old familiar aid of "massa and missus" impossible.

This condition of the Kentucky negroes is no worse than that of their race generally throughout the South. They are perishing by thousands and tens of thousands—perishing because they have neither the capacity nor inclination to protect and preserve their offspring—because they are inexperienced and dull nurses—because they are rapidly relapsing to their old state of barbarism, and do not pay sufficient attention to the laws of health.

The Truth of History—General A. P. Hill.

In the latest chapters of the "Pen and Ink Sketches of American Men and Women," published by Mr. David MacRae in the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, we find the following account of an occurrence in the military lives of Generals Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill, in which truth and error are so closely blended as to call for correction. We make the correction because we know the writer would not intentionally do injustice to the memory of either of the eminent soldiers referred to, and we are sure his informant gave him the account of the occurrence second-handed. It left too vivid an impression upon those who witnessed the scene ever to be forgotten. As it really occurred it serves to illustrate one of the leading features of Jackson's military character without reflecting upon that of Hill's, who was never, we believe, accused of any want of alacrity in placing his troops in action.

Mr. MacRae says:

"A Southern officer told me that, on one occasion, when A. P. Hill was taking his men into action, Jackson, who thought the movement was not being made with sufficient alacrity, dashed up and took command of the division himself. Hill was an officer of eminent ability and felt hurt.

"'General,' he said, 'if you command my division, you had better take my sword.'

"'Retire to the rear, sir!' said Jackson sternly, and consider yourself under arrest.'

There was nothing for him but to obey.

Jackson, thinking of nothing but how to turn rade of the battle, took Hill's division and g it into action, while poor Hill, for his too

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hasty words, had to remain behind under arrest until released by Lee."

This scene really occurred, and we were an eye witness thereto, after the battles of Second Manassas and Ox Hill, upon the march into Maryland in September, 1862. General Jackson was very strict in his orders in regard to the march, the pace, the time and the rests. In the march into Maryland, we think the day before crossing the Potomac, General Hill's division was in front, with Gregg's South Carolina brigade leading. Hill, with his staff and couriers, was some few hundred yards in front of General Gregg at the head of his brigade. General Jackson came riding up from the rear with his staff and attendants (for at that time Generals of divisions and corps in the Confederate army were each attended by a company of mounted men,) and remonstrated with General Gregg that his troops were marching too rapidly, and dismounting he began to march beside the first Company to give the proper step. This action attracted the notice of General Hill, who was still smarting under what he believed to be an injustice of General Jackson to his division and to himself in his preliminary report of the battle of Cedar Run, August 9th, a few weeks previous, when he immediately rode back to where Jackson was still on foot directing the march of the South Carolinians. Riding up General Hill said spiritedly, "General Jackson, I believe I am commander of this Division, but if you desire to assume command here is my sword." General Jackson replied quickly and sternly, "General Hill you will retire to the rear of your Division and consider yourself under arrest," an order which he promptly obeyed, and a staff officer was sent for General Branch who was placed in command of the Division, being the ranking Brigadier.

There was no engagement by Jackson's troops for ten days or two weeks after this occurrence, during most of which time General Hill remained under arrest. But as Jackson's Corps approached Harper's Ferry, he gave to Hill, without any order from General Lee, the command of the assaulting column, and to that officer the Federal General, White, surrendered the forces under his command, after Hill had gained a secure footing on Bolivar Heights, close under the fortifications of the enemy.

Nothing occurred afterwards during the intimate military relations between these two officers, ending only with the death of General Jackson, with all the feelings engendered by this transaction, which in any way reflected upon the character of the other or interfered with their efficient official intercourse.

National Police.

We have received from Senator Abbott a copy of his resolution looking to the establishment of a National Police. Senator Abbott bases his resolution upon the alleged prevalence of crime "in some States of this Union." So far as by its introduction by this particular Senator the intimation is made that in North Carolina "the public peace is commonly violated, laws defied, and life and property unprotected," we pronounce the intimation as false and slanderous. There is to day no State North of Mason's and Dixon's line in which fewer crimes are committed or the laws less frequently violated. What is true of North Carolina is also true of most of the Southern States.

We have in this movement of Senator Abbott a mere repetition of the worn out political falsehood of "Southern disorders," of "persecution of loyal men," for no other reason than a miserable excuse to continue military government in the Southern States for the benefit of his individual aspirations primarily, and for the advancement of his party as a secondary consideration.

We prefer to copy the language of the Baltimore *Gazette* in speaking of this new movement to tyrannize over the South than to express our own feelings upon the subject. Says the *Gazette*:

The first act of Reconstruction is nearly over. Most of the Southern States are now "back in the Union." They have been reconstructed in accordance with the Radical requirements, and solely to promote the political aims of that faction. In some few instances, as in the election of Governor Walker in Virginia, the designs of the Radical leaders miscarried, but in the main they are well content with their labors. The South is now pretty much in the hands of the allies of Butler and Sumner, and that is all that they and their party have been working for since the close of the war.

But after the Southern States shall have all been readmitted, then will begin another part of the programme. It is not enough that Governors and Legislators, Judges and Sheriffs, Mayors and Common Councilmen throughout the South should be generally selected from among the most obsequions of the Southern whites or from the negroes and adventurers from the North. The power of the Radical party even under such a condition of things could not be said to rest on a very secure basis. Its foundations are to be much more firmly and widely laid. The noble army of "progress" is to be still further recruited. The chains around a defenceless people are to be multiplied and strengthened. We have suspected as much all the time. Our political calculations of late years have been framed upon the hypothesis that the Radical leaders at Washington are absolutely without principle or patriotism, are wholly devoid of truth, honesty or honor. The sad fact that our prognostications have seldom or never failed, proves the truth of the theory on which they rested. Now, it has ever been plain to us that the Radical party intended to govern and plunder the South, if it could, for many years to come, and that it had made up its mind to resort to any means, whether of corruption or violence, to maintain its ascendancy. How it proposes to manage matters after all the States are reconstructed back into the Union—out of which, according to the declarations of nearly every one of the extremists at Washington, they have never been—is for the first time foreshadowed. The military *regime* is soon about to come to an end, but only to be supplanted by some power seven-fold worse and stronger. The following extract is from our report of the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday:

"Mr. Abbott offered a resolution setting forth that violations of the public peace are of frequent occurrence in various Southern States, and that protection of life and property by the General Government are the right of every citizen, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what is the power of the General Government in the premises, and also to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of law. Adopted."

Every one now understands the value of Mr. Abbott's threadbare falsehoods about the insecurity of life in the South—every one appreciates his hypocritical professions of respect for the rights of the people of that section—every one comprehends the worthlessness of his intimation of a willingness to conform to the Constitution. His bill may be rejected in favor of some other plan. But if it shall appear to the Radical majority in Congress that a national police force of one or two hundred thousand white and black Radicals will be the most effective measure by which to uphold its supremacy in the South, such a force, as Mr. Abbott well knows, will be established without any more reference to the rights of the people or the letter of the Constitution, than if these latter had never been heard of. All the talk about deference for either is like Congressional prating about oppressed Irishmen and Cubans. There are comparatively few of the dominant party who would care if Ireland and Cuba both went to the bottom of the ocean to-morrow. It is a poor compliment to the common sense of the American people for men who are every day trampling the Constitution into shapeless fragments to be going through further devout mummeries in its honor.

The Wilmington *Journal* don't want "Democratic" editors to visit us. When we invite him to visit us it will be time for him to refuse. He shouldn't get mule-ish so suddenly.

Raleigh Standard.

If by "we" it is to be understood that the Editor of the Journal had received no invitation from the present Editor of the *Standard* to visit that office, it is true; but we have received a special invitation from Colonel Pikes' employer, General Littlefield, which we promptly declined upon the ground that we had no desire to make that individual's acquaintance, much less pay him the respect of a formal call.

The latest sensation in Wall street, New York, is the female banking firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

The *Herald* says they have created a new sensation "on Change," not so violent as, but more profound than, the gold corner panic of that awful "black Friday," and these lady financiers, as dealers in bills, bonds, stocks, &c., appear to be so firmly seated in the saddle and so confident and so well posted that the notion prevails among the lame ducks and old foxes of Wall street that Vanderbilt, the oldest fox of them all, is at the bottom of the experiment. No matter. The experiment is one of great importance. If successful it opens a new and boundless field for employment to women—a regular California gold placer, not only in New York, but in every city and town in the United States and in both hemispheres. But if it should fail? Fail! These ladies of the new banking firm, they say, are backed by a capital of half a million, and that they cannot fail. At all events, we like the experiment as a new thing, and we wish it success.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association Friday evening, the following By-Laws for the government and control of the Committee, and for a sub-division of labor, were adopted:

1. The following named sub-committees shall be annually selected from the Executive Committee by the President, with the advice and consent of the Committee:

First—Committee on Finance—*Duties:* To provide for raising funds; watch and attend to the careful and proper disbursement of the same, and audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Second—Building Committee—*Duties:* To provide for the erection of any new buildings ordered by the Committee; select designs and plans, and supervise their construction.

Third—Committee on Premiums—*Duties:* To make out the premium lists of articles and fix the premiums, select the awarding committees, and supervise their awards when they think premiums have been improperly awarded, to bring such cases to the attention of the Executive Committe for its approval or disapproval.

Fourth—Committee on General Improvement and Designs—*Duties:* To prepare and submit to the Executive Committee, from time to time, general plans and designs for improving the grounds, as the funds of the Association may warrant.

Fifth—Library and Education Committee—*Duties:* To provide for a library, a library room and librarian; to establish all useful rules for the safe keeping, issue and return of books to the library, and generally to provide for the increase and improvement of the library; to have charge of all matters pertaining to agricultural education.

Sixth—Committee on Laboratory and Fertilizers—*Duties:* To provide a laboratory, when required to do so, and make all needful rules for the management of the same, and attend generally to the mechanical department of the Association.

Seventh—Piscatorial Committee—*Duties:* To provide for the construction of a fish pond, and superintend the raising of fish for exhibition and for market.

There shall be other special sub-committees, viz: A committee on Agriculture; on Horticulture; on Commerce and Manufactures; on Live Stock, and on Mechanic Arts (two or more), to whom all matters pertaining to the several branches of the business undertaken by this Association shall be referred before final action by the Executive Committee.

These committees shall be especially charged with procuring Essays and other valuable papers to be read before the Association on matters pertaining to the particular subjects with which they are charged respectively.

2. The President shall have the right to attend the meetings of any of the committees named above and counsel with them.

The General Secretary shall keep a record of reports of all committees.

All sub-committees, when not required, or when it is impracticable to report to the Executive Committee, shall secure the approval of the Association before carrying out their views.

Under the foregoing the President appointed the following

COMMITTEES.

1*st. On Finance*—Messrs. Kidder and Engelhard.

2*d. On Buildings*—Messrs. Robinson, DeRosset and Chadbourn.

3*d. On Premiums*—Messrs. Engelhard, Steele and Thigpen.

4*th. On General Improvement and Designs*—Messrs. Mann, DeRosset and Williams.

5*th. On Library, etc*—Messrs. Satchwell, Taylor and Bryan.

6*th. On Laboratory, etc*—Messrs. Robinson, Satchwell and Nutt.

7*th. On Fish Raising*—Messrs. McIlhenny, Taylor and Bryan.

SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEES:

1*st. On Agriculture*—Messrs. Nutt, Thigpen and Taylor.

2*d. On Horticulture*—Messrs. Steele, Robinson and Bryan.

3*d. On Commerce and Manufactures*—Messrs. Williams, Kidder and Fulghum.

4*th. On Live Stock*—Messrs. Taylor, Memory and McMillan.

5*th. On Mechanic Arts*—Messrs. DeRosset, McIlhenny and Chadbourn.

6*th. On Agricultural Machinery*—Messrs. Bryan, McMillan and Robinson.

After discussing matters pertaining to the next Fair, the committee adjourned until the next regular occasion.

A writer in the last Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist* in an article styled "Wanderings Among the Preachers," and signed "Wanderer," in giving an idea of the manner in which the Ministers of the North Carolina Conference have opened the year in their respective fields of labor, thus speaks of those in this city:

"Rev. W. Closs, D. D. This venerable servant of God has entered upon his duties in the Wilmington District with all the zeal which has so eminently characterized his life. His preaching has been with power and with a Divine unction which brings to the heart the truths of the Gospel. As yet his location has not been permanently made, but his postoffice is at present, as we announced last week. The people of several places in the District want him to make his home among them. In due time his decision will be announced."

"Rev. W. M. Robey arrived in Wilmington sick and preached under much difficulty at first, but is all right now. His congregations are large and attentive; his sermons with power and the Holy Ghost, his efforts for the Sunday school are already felt and the prospect opens well.—The work is heavy, but through the blessing of God, we look for a glorious success not many days hence."

"Rev. Frank H. Wood. The Fifth Street Church is more than pleased so far with his services; every interest of the Church has been looked after, and a basis of operations adopted which must produce fine results. Press on the work, Bro. Wood.

A Quaker Detective.

We were five passengers in all—two ladies on the back seat, a middle-aged gentleman and a Quaker on the middle, and myself on the front.

The two ladies might have been mother and daughter, aunt and niece, governess and charge, or might have sustained any other relationship which made it proper for two ladies to travel together unattended.

The middle-aged gentleman was sprightly and talkative. He soon struck up an acquaintance with the ladies, towards whom, in his zeal to do, he rather overdid, the agreeable—bowing, smiling, and chattering over his shoulders in a style painfully suggestive, at his time of life, of a "crick" in the neck. He was evidently a gay Lothario.

The Quaker wore the uniform of his sect, and confined his speech, as many a parliamentarian would save his credit by doing, to simple "yeas" and "nays." As for myself, I make it an invariable rule of the road to be merely a looker-on and listener.

Toward evening I was aroused from one of these reveries into which a young man, without either being a poet or lover, will sometimes fall by the abrupt query from the talkative gentleman:

"Are you armed, sir?"

"I am not," I answered; astonished, no doubt visibly, at the question.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied; "for before reaching our stopping-place it will be several hours in the night, and we must pass over a portion of the road on which more than one robbery is reported to have been committed."

The ladies turned pale, but the stranger did his best to reassure them.

"Not that I think there is the slightest danger at present," he resumed; only when one is responsible for the safety of ladies, you know, such a thing as a pistol in reach would materially add to one's confidence."

"Your principles, my friend," addressing the Quaker, "I presume, are as much opposed to carrying as to using carnal weapons."

"Yes" was the response.

"Have the villains murdered any of their victims?" the elder lady nervously inquired.

"Or have they contented themselves with—with plundering them?" added the younger, in a timorous voice.

"Decidedly the latter," the amiable gentleman hastened to give assurance; "and as we are none of us prepared to offer resistance in case of attack, nothing worse than robbery can befall us."

Then, after blaming his thoughtlessness in having unnecessarily introduced a disagreeable subject, the gentleman quite excelled himself in efforts to raise the spirits of the company, and succeeded so well by the time night set in that all had quite forgotten, or only remembered their fears to laugh at them.

Our genial companion fairly talked himself hoarse—perceiving which, he took from his pocket a package of newly-invented "cough candy," and after passing it first to the ladies he helped himself to the balance, and tossed the paper out of the window.

He was in the midst of his encomiums on the new nostrum, more than half the efficacy of which, he insisted, depended on its being taken by suction, when a shrill whistle was heard, and immediately the coach stopped, while two faces, hideously blackened, presented themselves, one at each window.

"Sorry to trouble you," said the man on the right, acknowledging with a bow two lady-like screams from the back seat, "but, 'business is business,' and ours will soon be over if things go smoothly."

"Of course, gentlemen, you will spare, as far as may be consistent with your disagreeable duty, the feelings of these ladies," appealed the polite passenger in his blandest manner.

"Oh! certainly; they shall be first attended to, and shall not be required to leave their places or submit to search, unless their conduct renders it necessary."

"And now, ladies," continued the robber, the barrels of his pistol gleaming in the light of the coach lamp, "be so good as to pass out your purses, watches and such other trinkets as may be accessible without much trouble."

The ladies came down handsomely, and were no further molested.

One by one the rest of us were compelled to get out, the middle-aged gentleman's turn coming first. He submitted with a winning grace, and was robbed like a Chesterfield.

My own affair, like the sum I lost, was scarcely worth mentioning. The Quaker's turn came next. He quietly handed over his pocket-book and watch, and when asked if he had any other valuables, said—

"Nay."

A Quaker's word is good even among thieves; so, after a hasty "good night," the robber thrust his pistol in his pocket and with his two companions, one of whom held the reins of the leaders, was about taking his departure.

"Stop!" exclaimed the Quaker, in a tone more of command than request.

"Stop! for what?" returned the other, in evident surprise.

"For at least two reasons," was the reply, emphasized with a couple of Derringers cocked and presented.

"Help!" shouted the robber.

"Stop!" the Quaker again exclaimed, "and if one of thy sinful companions advance to thy relief the spirit will surely move me to blow thy brains out."

The robber at the opposite window and the one at the leaders' heads thought it a good time to leave.

"Now get in, friend," said the Quaker, still covering his man, "and take the middle seat; but first deliver up thy pistol."

The other hesitated.

"Thee had better not delay; I feel the spirit beginning to move my right forefinger."

The robber did as he was directed, and the Quaker took his seat by his side, giving the new-comer the middle of the seat.

The driver, who was half frightened out of his wits, now set forward at a rapid rate. The lively gentleman soon recovered his vivacity. He was especially facetious on the Quaker's prowess.

"You're a rum Quaker, you are. Why, you don't quake worth a cent."

"I am not a 'shaking Quaker,' if that is what thee means."

"Of the 'Hickory,' or rather the 'Old Hickory' stripe, I should say," retorted the lively man; but the Quaker relapsing into his usual monosyllables, the conversation flagged.

Time sped, and sooner than we expected the coach stopped where we were to have supper and a change of horses. We had deferred a re-distribution of our effects till we should reach this place, as the dim light of the coach would have rendered the process somewhat difficult before.

It was now necessary, however, that it should be attended to at once, as our jovial companion had previously announced his intention of leaving us at that point. He proposed a postponement till after supper, which he offered to go and order.

"Nay," urged the Quaker, with an approach to abruptness, and laying his hand on the other's arm, "business before pleasure, and for business there is no time like the present."

"Will thee be good enough to search the prisoner?" he said to me, still keeping his hand in a friendly way on the passenger's arm.

I did so, but not one of the stolen articles could be found.

"He must have got rid of them in the coach," the gay gentleman suggested, and immediately offered to go and search.

"Stop!" thundered the Quaker, tightening his grasp.

The man turned pale, and struggled to release his arm. In an instant one of the Derringers was levelled at his heart.

"Stir a hand or foot and you are a dead man."

The Quaker must have been awfully excited, so as to forget both the language and the principles of his persuasion.

Placing the other pistol in my hand, with directions to fire upon the first of the two men that made a suspicious movement, went to work on Lothario, from whose pockets (in less time than it takes to tell it) he produced every item of the missing property, to the utter astonishment of the ladies, who had begun in no measured terms to remonstrate against the shameful treatment the gentleman was receiving.

The Quaker, I need scarcely add, was no Quaker at all, but a shrewd detective, who had been set on the track of a band of desperadoes, of whom our middle-aged friend—who didn't look half so middle aged when his wig was off—was the chief. The robbery had been adroitly planned.

The leader of the gang had taken possession of a seat on the coach, and after learning, as he supposed, our defenceless condition, had given the signal to his companions by throwing out the scrap of paper already mentioned. After the unexpected capture of the first robber it was attempted to save the booty by secretly passing it to the accomplice, still believed to be unsuspected, who counted upon being able to make off with it at the next stopping-place.

The result was that both, for a season, "did the State some service."

Improvement of Seed Wheat.

Hon. George Geddes, in an article on the "Culture of Wheat," in a recent number of the New York Tribune gives the following suggestions on the improvement of wheat seed. The same remarks apply with equal force to other grain crops as well:

"I am no believer in the turning of wheat into cheese or anything else; but I am a believer in clean land entirely clean and sound seed, and thorough cultivation; and I believe that our wheat crops might be greatly improved in quality and increased in quantity by careful selection of seed. Let a farmer first determine the best variety for him to raise. At or before the time of threshing, set some sheaves on a floor, heads upward and then draw out the most perfect heads—those of the greatest length and the best filled—until he has enough to sow an acre. Put this selected seed on land in the best condition in every respect; weed the wheat the next Spring. This acre should give him thirty or more bushels of seed for next year. Out of this again draw the best heads, and sow an acre; and so go on for several years—the longer the better—by-and-by he will have some seed wheat to sell that he may be willing to have bear his name, and will be a public benefactor."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Matters in Washington—President Grant—Postal Telegraph—Centralization—The Drama—Laura Keene, &c., &c.

Washington City, D. C., Feb. 9, 1870.

Dear Journal:—Commissioner Delano has decided that dealers in tobacco who may dispose of their stock through commission houses and at auction, are liable to the same special tax as dealers. The Reconstruction Committee yesterday reported to the House two bills removing political disabilities—one embracing about two thousand names, and the other providing for a general removal of disabilities. Senator Lewis and ex-Governor McMullen visited the Executive Mansion yesterday morning, and invited the President to accompany the Congressional party to Richmond on Thursday next. His Highness has not yet given a definite answer. The new Virginia Senator knows that Ulysses delights in junketings of all kinds, especially pleasure trips, and taking advantage of his weakness in that particular, thought to "get his hooks in," and he may capture him yet, as it has been three months since he has had a trip and a series of feeds where he could really enjoy himself. The trouble is, Ulysses is like a clod, who for the first time has put on store clothes, he is not easy. He is thrown in contact with men of polish and with schemers, and he dreads them equally. To avoid showing his ignorance with one class, and for fear of being caught by the other, he wraps his natural stolidity in the mantle of reticence and owl like, looks wise or boorish. The form, show, glare, and the "just so" routine that has been inaugurated at the White House, bores the General excessively, and his efforts to conform to the new born gentility which surrounds him is very wearing on a system organized for a different atmosphere. If his latest weakness, the aristocratic, puritanical loyal leaguers, do not forbid or advise the contrary, our too cramped, crowded, cabined and confined President will once again enjoy one of those jolly junketings he loves so well.

The advocates of the Postal Telegraph system are excessively jubilant over the announcement made that the transfer of the Telegraph lines to the British Government is a success and has increased the number of dispatches. This bill to give the Government control of the Telegraph lines is the *avant courier* to that system of monopoly and centralization of all power in the hands of party which will lay the people of the country completely in the hands of capital and the bondholders. After the Telegraph bill, with a train of attendant evils which will affect the personal and private rights of every citizen, will come a bill to give the controlling power at Washington the charge of our immense Railroad lines. It requires no words of mine to the intelligent reader that he may see the evil that must necessarily result from such a measure. Next the Express business of the country would be kindly taken in charge by these unselfish reformers. Most probably before these usurpations of the rights of individuals was accomplished the philanthropists, who wish to prove how much they love the dear people by relieving them of the trouble of governing themselves, will have placed in the Congress of the country the power of regulating entirely the public school system of the country, or rather break up the admirable systems now adopted in the different States, and build another one on its ruins in which the narrow, illiberal spirit of party politics will dominate and probably the introduction of that hell-born fanaticism which is cloaked with the name of religion. If the founder of christianity were among us to-day, he would scourge some of those who clamor so loudly in his name worse than he did the money changers in the temple; and it is in the contemplation of the more than probable change in our public school system by this intolerant party of Radicalism, and the infusing of politics and sectarianism in the teaching of our children, that make me, aside from my love of liberty and the rights of the people, speak so warmly against the gigantic strides by the present party to usurp and control every thing, both private and public. Let those who make the least pretence to the people's good crush, at once, this telegraph monopoly, for it means death to the people's rights.

As a contrast to the vileness of the politicians it is a pleasure to write on a subject which has an irresistible attraction for us as a people. I allude to the drama. We denizens of Washington are not often treated to good dramatic performances, and the received opinion is that Washingtonians cannot appreciate the drama; in good truth I was of that opinion myself, but Miss Laura Keene, fair manageress of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has, with a wave of her managerial wand, completely dispelled that idea. She and her admirable company have been performing at Wall's Opera House, over which temple she presides, to houses crowded nightly with the lovers of the legitimate drama, presenting an array of beauty and fashion seldom witnessed.—Miss Keene has taken Washington by storm and dictates terms in her usual bewitching manner, one that admits of no question as to her power over the conquered, who are at her feet in homage to her transcendant ability. Of her many triumphs this one, no doubt, will be remembered with pleasure. Among the other successes of the season was the School for Scandal. I think it struck the right atmosphere. It certainly was an era in the Washington drama.—Miss Keene as Lady Teazle portrayed in the most artistic manner all the light and shade thrown into the character by the master hand who wrote the finest comedy in the English language—Richard Brindsley Sheridan. The company is excellent and praise to any one would be a difficult task where all deserve commendation.—The Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. Jack was a masterly performance and deserves special mention, as was also the Sir Oliver Surface of that universal favorite and painstaking actor Mr. Wallis. The Lord Dundreary of Mr. Otis in Our American Cousin was a most humorous portraiture of the English dandy of to-day. His dress, walk, lisp and innocence were all the most critical need desire. As he would say "it was a wevy wich thing." Our Ulysses is a constant visitor to see these charming performances, if it is because Sherman and the other army officers go it don't amount to much, but if Miss Laura Keene is improving his taste, why, I trust she will stay a good while with us and maybe she will improve him and in three more years we may let loose a very respectable ex-President.

For the Journal.

Progress of the Fruit and Grape Culture of Eastern North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that you are always willing to publish articles of some interest to the many readers of your paper, I therefore send you the following communication:

I traveled last month on business through about ten different counties of Eastern North Carolina, during which I paid especial attention to what extent the fruit and grape culture is going on in those sections, and I assure you I saw the largest orchard, not alone on this Continent, but in the whole world, and the largest grapery in the world. I think it is of some interest to the many readers of your valuable Journal to know more particular descriptions of what I have seen in this enterprise.

I found in Columbus county many extensive vineyards, especially at Whiteville, where I saw vineyards from 60 down to 5 acres and some in a very flourishing condition, and with few exceptions they consisted of that great grape, the scuppernong. Mr. Stanley has a 60 acre vineyard, the finest I have seen yet and the finest wine I found in the cellar of the Whiteville Wine Company, which is superintended by my friend Dr. Butner.—His cellars contain not far from 10,000 gallons of wine from which I sampled splendid qualities. Everything is arranged so properly and systematical that I could well imagine I was home on the Rhine. I saw many wine casks made there holding from 50 to 200 gallons. The packing and bottling establishment I found very well arranged and full of work supplying orders. A ready market for all these wines at good prices is readily obtained. I found also very fine samples of grape brandy which I pronounce equal if not better than the best French brandy that I ever drank. I tasted also very fine samples of wine manufactured by Maxwell & Co.

The extensive grapevine nurseries of Ellis & Co. which is managed by my friend Col. Memory deserve great credit for the fine plants they raise, and, Mr. Editor, I found the Columbus people, especially at Whiteville, not alone good grape-raisers and wine-makers, but at the same time clever people. Nobody will regret it if they make them a visit.

The extensive vineyards and orchard of the management of my friend Col. Cannon, on the Northeast river about 9 miles from Wilmington, I think is known to most of the readers of the Journal, and before many years it will be one of the finest and most extensive ochards and grapery in the world, containing not far from 2,000 acres.

Not far from there I found one of the finest plantations and most extensive ochards and grapery, Excelsior, owned by my friend G. Z. French. Near Goldsboro' I visited plantations of Messrs. Previt and Bonton and Hon. Mr. Dortch. I have noticed there the most systematic farming in America, especially the farm and plantation of Mr. Dortch, under the management of his young and enterprising son, assisted by Mr. Spicer. It did me good to see such intelligent and scientific farming. His orchard of 7,000 young fruit trees and a vineyard of fifty acres is in a flourishing condition. The orchard and vineyard are worked and managed by about eight intelligent and faithful Switzers. Colored hands are working very faithfully. They are treated kindly and paid punctually. Every one of them who worked there last year are still there, which shows that the employe and employer are well satisfied with each other, and that success under such a system must be sure. It would be of great benefit if a good many farmers would go there and see and learn something from those enterprising men.

I went to Halifax and the surrounding counties and I found enterprises of which I and a good many readers of your paper never had an idea that such a thing existed in the State. The grapevine plantation and wine manufacturing of the brothers Charles and Frank Garrett are the most extensive in the world. The grapevines which they have planted and are planting now will yield, when fully grown, some two years from now, about 2,000,000 gallons of wine annually. They expect to make all the wine they produce into champagne, which now begins to get in favor with the American people. This champagne, properly made, is equal to the best French wine. Mr. Hart's sparkling Scuppernong, of Wilmington, is already known and favored by wine-drinking people of the country. The annual sales of the Brothers Garrett's sparkling wine will yield not far from five million of dollars, which is ten times more than the largest grapery in the world at present produces.

Not far from this mammoth grapery, at Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, there is the largest orchard in the world. It contains 250,000 peach trees on one tract of land of 2,500 acres, which will produce in ten years from now two and one-half million bushels of peaches.—Upon the calculation that every three years one successful crop will be made, it will pay 100 per cent. on the investment. A contract has been made for twenty years with the railroad to ship on a direct train a bushel of peaches for 20 cents direct to New York city. This enterprise is building Ridgeway up rapidly. Several factories and mills are going up, as well as the finest and most extensive hotel in the State, which will cost $60,000. The Ridgeway *Press* is also one of the best and largest weekly papers in North Carolina. When I passed the place three years ago I saw nothing but a few old farm houses and one farm without fences, and now I find an enterprise which will astonish the world.

From there I went through Edgecombe, where I found the most extensive cotton farms I ever saw in my life. The plantation of Gen. Estes, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, in that county, is an open tract of land of 1,100 acres, all planted in cotton last year. Its very extensive buildings and dozens of cabins for the hands make a very nice appearance. His orchard of 1,500 peach trees was rather neglected. From what I saw and heard from the neighbors left me under the impression that the General's assistant on this fine tract of land is working out of his pocket instead of into it, like his unfortunate Revenue Office at Wilmington. I hope I may be mistaken. Adjoining the General's land I found a plantation of Mr. Geo. Garrett, of about 300 acres open land, which was in splendid condition. I found rich marl, the finest muck, and every acre on the plantation is very rich soil, suitable for any horticultural and agricultural purposes. Here also is a very fine orchard and grapery. The management of this plantation is excellent. Mr. Garrett is one of the most successful farmers of that section. The people generally around there are starting extensive graperies and orchards.

From there I went to the town of Tarboro', the appearance of which surprised me. I had heard a great deal about this place and its people, but I was surprised to find such a beautiful place and such an intelligent and prosperous people. I saw many very fine residences and factories, and an air of business all around. I must say that Tarboro' made a better appearance to me than any place that I have visited in the whole South. I saw more and better horses and mules and farming implements; more systematic farming; the best labor system and higher manuring than in any other part of the State. They pay better wages than any other county, and promptly, and get more labor done than anywhere else. The farmers are going deeply into the cultivation of fruit and grapes. I found the soil there well adapted for such produce. Land is high in that county, the prices ranging from 25 to 100 dollars an acre. I think Edgecombe has the most and the best agriculturalists and horticulturalists in this State.

From Edgecombe I went to Wilson county, which I found was not much behind Edgecombe. I saw very fine farms, orchards and vineyards, and the people there are clever and wide awake. The town of Wilson is one of the finest situated places that I visited in my travels. Nice houses and stores are being rapidly built. Its commerce is very large, and its stores equal to the best in Wilmington. Wilson contains several very good hotels, especially the one kept by my friend, Mr. Lutz. I think most everybody knows him as a very clever and accommodating man. His rooms and beds are nice and clean and his table not much behind the Purcell House.

From there I went back home to old Duplin, very much pleased and satisfied with all I had seen. I am persuaded that Eastern North Carolina before long will overreach in agriculture and horticulture any section in America. I could say many more things, but I think my letter is getting too long for you.

L. Froelich.

Kenansville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1870.